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Vol III No 046 8 March 1983

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USSR REPORTEDLY PREPARED TO WITHDRAW BALTIC SUBS

LD080839 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0600 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] The Soviet Union is prepared to withdraw its six nuclear submarines from the Baltic in connection with a northern nuclear-free zone. This was stated by Soviet General Nikolay Chervov in a Swedish television interview yesterday evening. Through such an arrangement the Baltic would become part of the northern nuclear-free zone, he added. Chervov is a member of the General Staff of the Soviet Army and works as his country's adviser in the Geneva disarmament talks with the United States. General Chervov reiterated in the interview that the Soviet Union will take countermeasures if the United States starts the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

PAPER REGRETS NORWAY'S NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE STAND

LD071942 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1521 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, 7 Mar (TASS) -- Discussion about the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe conducted by those participating in the recent session of the Nordic Council has provided a fresh stimulus for discussion of this theme in the broad circles of the Scandinavian public, Nikolay Ivanov, IZVESTIYA correspondent in Helsinki, writes in the paper today.

One can single out a notable feature -- the nuclear-free zone today has many more supporters than 20 years ago, when Finnish President U. Kekkonen first put forward the plan for a "nuclear-free north." There is growing understanding of the incontrovertible fact that the creation of such a zone is a step in the right direction, especially in the present conditions, the correspondent notes. It is not fortuitous that the struggle for creation of a nuclear-free zone has become one of the main trends in public life in the region. More than 2.5 million Danes, Finns, Norwegians and Swedes have put their signatures to the appeal "for a nuclear-free north." The idea of creating a nuclear-free zone is also finding a response from supporters of various political parties and in government circles of the northern countries.

But, as recent events have shown, there is also great activity among those political forces which are trying to hinder the implementation of the plan, the dispatch notes. The Pentagon and NATO are overtly torpedoing the idea of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe. Recently, K. Frudenlund, former Norwegian foreign minister, told journalists that the United States has always been against a "nuclear-free north." It was plainly stated in Washington that Finland's proposal goes against NATO's strategic aims.

Unfortunately, K. Willoch, the Norwegian prime minister, inspired by Washington, has also made a contribution to the campaign to discredit the idea of a nuclear-free zone.

Scandinavian commentators have noted that both the "unusually harsh tone" of the statements by the head of this Scandinavian government and his arguments are clearly borrowed from the lexicon of representatives of the present Washington administration. There is nothing to be surprised at: K. Willoch very recently made a visit across the ocean. Together with the lexicon, he evidently picked up certain political goals which openly counter the interests of peace and security in the north of Europe, and the interests of Norway itself, the correspondent writes.

TASS WARNS AGAINST U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN FRG

LD070953 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 7 TASS -- News analyst Yuriy Borisov writes:

An address of the workers and engineers of a Donetsk region mine to workers of West Germany expressing serious concern over the U.S. intention to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles on West Germany's territory and over the growing threat of nuclear war in Europe has oddly enough been regarded by officials of the Bonn government as "interference in the internal affairs of West Germany". A strange assertion, to say the least.

Soviet workers addressed their West German counterparts precisely because U.S. leaders are working to turn the territory of that country into the main U.S. nuclear depot, the main starting pad for U.S. missiles in Europe trained on the Soviet Union's vital centers. For West Germany is the only state where the Pentagon plans to deploy Pershing-2 missiles capable of reaching the Soviet territory in just minutes.

In a recent interview with the Deutschlandfunk radio station West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl supported the thesis to the effect that "war should never again begin from the West German territory". Well, the West German Government has every opportunity to confirm that statement with concrete actions. It has the sovereign right to give up the siting of U.S. missiles on its territory in a move that would amount to a major contribution to the cause of peace and relaxation of international tensions.

The situation is all the more dangerous since nuclear war could break out from West German territory contrary to Bonn's will. Although U.S. nuclear missiles are to be deployed in West Germany they will be controlled exclusively by Washington, and not the West German authorities. Overseas strategists -- they and only they -- will decide when and where these missiles should be launched. Thus, the population of West Germany becomes, as it were, a hostage of the Pentagon which is to decide its fate. At the same time Washington turns West Germany into a target for a retaliatory nuclear strike. Further, one cannot ignore the fact that the deployment of U.S. missiles in West Germany would invariably complicate the entire complex of relations between West Germany and the Soviet Union, as such a step would promote mistrust, suspicion, as well as complicate all other contacts.

Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are first-strike weapons. Perhpas that is why the Reagan administration so adamantly refuses to follow the Soviet Union's lead and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons? Washington does not bother to conceal that it is working on various options of a nuclear war from a "limited" to "protracted" one, criminally putting at stake the lives of hundreds of millions people and the existence of the human civilisation itself.

Can this possibly leave the Soviet people indifferent? They know what war is, they have lived through the horrors of war. They paid an enormous price for peace. The Soviet people therefore cannot remain impartial, looking how the U.S. Administration is getting ready to unleash in Europe a thermonuclear war which would spell disaster for everyone and all. Protests against and indignation at the actions of U.S. leaders were expressed by the participants in anti-war meetings held in a number of cities of the USSR in the past days. And they reflect the feelings of the entire Soviet people.

U.S. ADHERES TO ZERO OPTION AT GENEVA TALKS

LD071117 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Washington: The Reagan administration still intends to stick to the notorious zero option at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe.

A statement by Speakes, the White House deputy press secretary, in particular, provides evidence of this. He stressed that no changes whatsoever have taken place in President Reagan's position on this question. As we know, the whole point of official Washington's approach to this problem amounts to eliminating Soviet medium-range missiles both in the European USSR and in the eastern part of the USSR, while the United States and NATO would not lose a single aircraft or missile. In other words, President Reagan's zero option is an attempt to bring about the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union. At the same time the Reagan administration is trying to instill the absurd idea that if the United States were to abandon its present position, this would only worsen the chances of achieving accord. It is quite obvious that the zero option proposed by the Reagan administration is really an attempt to disguise official Washington's reluctance to achieve specific results at the Geneva talks.

It is no coincidence that such an obstructionist position on the part of the White House has encountered sharp criticism, even among certain traditional allies of the United States in West Europe. As far as the peace-loving public are concerned, they rightly regard the Washington administration's threadbare propaganda ploy as an attempt to secure at any price the deployment of new U.S. cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles armed with nuclear warheads on the European Continent, as an attempt to upset the global and regional balance in the alignment of forces and to undermine the fundamental principle of equality and identical security.

WESTERN RESPONSE TO SOVIET, PACT PROPOSALS URGED

PM021607 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 9, Signed to Press 24 Feb 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Agreement and Action"]

[Text] With each passing day the international public repeatedly sees for itself that the United States and its NATO accomplices are merely countering the constructive steps and actions of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, aimed at reducing the dangerous tension and averting nuclear catastrophe, with political ploys and propagandist demagoguery. Instead of a businesslike discussion of the considered, specific and realistic proposals put forward by the USSR and its allies, Washington and certain other Atlantic bloc capitals are intensifying their campaign of obstruction designed to thwart the efforts to curb the arms race in general and the nuclear arms race in particular.

From Proposals to Decisions

With a great consistency characteristic of their actions in the international arena, the socialist countries continue to strive to reduce the danger of military confrontation in central Europe where the borders of the two social systems meet and where the considerable armed forces of the two military-political alliances -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- confront each other. At the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the Soviet Union, on the socialist countries' behalf, has submitted new proposals concerning reaching agreement on reducing NATO and Warsaw Pact armed forces to equal collective levels of 900,000 men per side. It is suggested that each side retain no more than 700,000 men in its ground forces. By establishing a kind of common denominator, this proposal ends the perennial and futile disputes regarding a given side's quantity of armed forces. It also eliminates the bugbear of "Soviet superiority" with which credulous people have been intimidated by unscrupulous politicians who have manipulated and continue to manipulate exaggerated figures plucked out of thin air.

The new proposals are concrete and fair, fully meet the requirements of equality and identical security of the two sides and create the preconditions for a further reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The reduction by the USSR and the United States of their Armed Forces stationed in this region by 20,000 men and 13,000 men respectively, plus their weapons, on the basis of mutual example and outside the framework of a treaty would be an initial move toward the implementation of that proposal. The reaching of agreement would also be assisted by the socialist countries' proposal for a freeze on the levels of armed forces and armaments in central Europe by all immediate participants in the Vienna talks.

The readiness of the Soviet Union, which has already unilaterally reduced its armed forces in central Europe by 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks, to make a new contribution to the cause of military detente in central Europe by means of mutual reduction of Soviet and U.S. troops and weapons promotes the practical lowering of the level of military confrontation between the two military-political alliances.

The peace-loving public of Western and, in particular, central Europe greeted with great interest and approval the socialist countries' new proposals dictated by their constant and sincere desire to create an atmosphere of detente, good-neighborliness and mutually beneficial cooperation on the European Continent. People of good will have perceived in these proposals the embodiment of the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states' Prague conference, the Peace Program for the Eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the decisions of congresses of the fraternal parties in socialist countries.

New proof of the Soviet Union's desire for the comprehensive and broad development of relations of good-neighborliness, cooperation, political contacts and dialogue was provided this week by the talks between Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and C. Cheysson, French external affairs minister, the talks between A.A. Gromyko, USSR foreign minister and C. Cheysson, the visit to Greece by N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and his fruitful talks with Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou and members of the Greek Government. Each day, by concrete actions, the CPSU and Soviet state confirm their determination to bring about an improvement in the international situation.

Fruitless Obstruction

Obsessed by the mania of the "Soviet peril" which they themselves have invented and inflated, U.S. leaders and their reactionary henchmen in Western Europe, ignoring the rational, concrete, well-conceived and entirely realizable proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, are mobilizing all the forces at their command so as to prevent the peoples, both in their own and other countries, from understanding and correctly assessing these proposals.

The speeches of statesmen up to and including heads of states and governments and defense and foreign ministers of a number of NATO countries deliberately reduce everything simply to a question of land-based medium-range missiles which, it is claimed, NATO does not have but the Soviet Union does have. At the same time they ignore all other types of U.S. nuclear weapons stationed in Western Europe -- missiles, bombers and submarines -- as well as British and French nuclear forces. The Soviet proposal to reduce both U.S. and USSR strategic armaments by 25 percent is completely ignored. Absolutely no mention is made of the Soviet proposal for a real zero option whereby no nuclear weapons would be left on the European Continent, which would be in the interests of all European peoples.

Not only paid propagandists but even the presidents and prime ministers of the main NATO countries are resorting to deliberate lies in an attempt to depict that bloc's armed forces on the European Continent as mere toys, as helpless tin soldiers allegedly deprived of weapons despite deliberate lies in an exaggerated form when repicting the USSR's Armed Forces.

When rejecting the Swedish proposal for a nuclear-free zone in central Europe, the FRG federal chancellor, for example, cited an utterly fantastic comparison between NATO and Warsaw Pact armed forces.

In all the speeches by Washington figures and their reactionary allies in Western Europe, any mention of armaments or disarmament is unfailingly combined with malicious attacks against the Soviet Union and with a portrayal of its "intentions" of attacking Western Europe or America even though no one has ever cited or been able to cite even one fact in support of this.

This deliberate fanning of hostility toward the Soviet Union has so far helped and continues to help the U.S. militarist hierarchy to impose an intolerable burden of military spending on the U.S. people. There are attempts to follow its example not only by British diehards but also by reactionaries in the FRG and Italy where even ministers resort to deliberate anti-Soviet lies and fabrications to achieve their own purely interparty or elections aims.

The intensification of anti-Soviet propaganda in connection with the Soviet proposals is designed to divert the attention of the population of the countries concerned from those problems of vital importance to them and to prevent them from joining the struggle against the arms race which is being increasingly combined with the struggle for work, bread, a roof over one's head and normal human existence. By resorting to various ploys, subterfuges, demagoguery and deliberate lies, the military-industrial complex henchmen are trying to prevent the peace-loving forces from halting the slide into the abyss of nuclear catastrophe. The fruitless obstruction undertaken by Washington and its European accomplices is arousing the condemnation of all sensible politicians and public figures, all social forces and people who value mankind's future.

SENATE RATIFIES ABRAMOWITZ AS MBFR DELEGATION HEAD

LD080914 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0855 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, 8 Mar, (TASS) -- The Senate has ratified the candidacy of Morton Abramowitz as head of the U.S. delegation at the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. He will replace R. Starr who has resigned.

SOCIALIST IPU MEMBERS, SHITIKOV MEET 1-2 MARCH

LD022342 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1843 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, 2 Mar (TASS) -- The current consultative meeting of parliamentary group leaders from socialist countries; the Bulgarian Peoples Republic, the Hungarian Peoples Republic, the SRV, the GDR, and DPRK, Cuba, the Mongolian Peoples Republic, the Polish Peoples Republic, the Romanian Socialist Republic, the USSR and the CSSR took place here on 1-2 March. The Soviet Union was represented at the meeting by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

The participants of the meeting exchanged views on the results of the 69th Interparliamentary Conference that took place in Rome in September 1982 and discussed issues connected with preparations for the forthcoming spring sessions of the Interparliamentary Union in Helsinki.

In the meeting great concern was expressed over the decision by the Interparliamentary Union's Council in Rome, with a number of delegations abstaining, on holding the 70th Interparliamentary Conference in Seoul, South Korea, and the necessity of raising the question in Helsinki about holding the conference in an other country, with the agreement of the majority of parliamentary groups, who are members of the interparliamentary union, was pointed out. The participants of the meeting exchanged their views on preparations for the 5th Interparliamentary Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that will take place in Budapest this summer.

The meeting was held in a constructive spirit and friendly atmosphere. The leaders of the parliamentary groups of the socialist countries were received by P. Losonczi, president of the Presidental Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

BRIEFS

USSR OIL TO CEMA -- Soviet oil exports to the other countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance will grow by some 10 percent in the first half of the '80s and will amount to almost 400 million tons. The figures have been reported in a book published in Moscow "Socialist Integration Today and Tomorrow." Soviet exports almost fully satisfy the demand of socialist community countries in oil. The Soviet Union sells them fuel at prices much lower than the world's. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Mar 83 LD]

CEMA SESSION ON COOPERATION -- The latest session of the CEMA committee for cooperation in the sphere of material and technical supplies has ended in Kiev today. The results of implementing measures in the long-term special purpose program of cooperation between CEMA member countries with regard to saving fuel, energy and raw materials were reviewed, as was the CEMA session report on expansion of cooperation between the fraternal countries in economical and rational utilization of material resources. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 4 Mar 83 LD]

PRAVDA'S DEMCHENKO REVIEWS WEEK'S EVENTS

PM071641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[Pavel Demchenko "International Review"]

[Text] A few more leaves of the calendar have been turned: The first week of the first month of spring in the Northern Hemisphere has come to an end. Short as that space of time was, it was filled with many events. Taken together, they give an idea of the complex situation in which mankind is now living.

Samora M. Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of Mozambique, visited Moscow. Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a friendly meeting with the Mozambique leader. Polish Foreign Minister S. Olszowski visited the Soviet capital.

Preparations for the Seventh Conference of the Nonaligned Movement, which is to open on Monday, 7 March, are nearing completion in Delhi. The mass movement against the arms race spurred on by imperialism and against the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe planned for this year is gaining strength in many countries.

Alarming reports continue to come in from the planet's "crisis spots" -- from Central America, the Near East and the Persian Gulf. Washington is preparing still greater interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador, where the struggle against the ruling reactionary regime is being stepped up. Tel Aviv continues its campaign of threats against Syria. There was a new flareup on the Iranian-Iraqi front, despite appeals from many states' governments for the warring parties to stop fighting and resolve the dispute at the conference table.

Strengthening Cooperation

The Mozambique president's visit to our country, the talks he held in Moscow, the signing of a protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation in 1983-1984 -- all this is a further manifestation of the strengthening Soviet-African relations.

It should be noted that these relations have their own history and traditions. The vast majority of African states were until recently colonies of the imperialist powers. The Soviet Union made considerable efforts to secure the African peoples' liberation and is helping them to heal the wounds of colonial slavery, put an end to economic and cultural backwardness, strengthen their statehood and national armies and uphold their independence in the face of imperialism's intrigues.

It is quite natural that our relations develop particularly successfully with the countries of a socialist orientation, which include Mozambique -- a former Portuguese colony which gained independence only in 1975.

But imperialist forces and the South African racist regime channel their subversive activity first and foremost precisely against those countries which have embarked on a path of social transformations. This does considerable damage to young states which are at the very start of their independent path and are meeting with many complex political and economic problems of both a domestic and an external order.

Here it must be borne in mind that despite its vast natural wealth -- oil, gas, copper, phosphates, gold, diamonds, uranium and so forth -- Africa is the world's most backward continent in terms of the level of development and the income per capita. More than 480 million people now live there -- approximately one-tenth of mankind.

But Africa's share of world industrial production is no more than 1 percent. Nearly 20 African states are assigned by UN statistics to the category of the poorest regions of the world, where millions of people, particularly newborn children, die every year of starvation and lack of medical assistance. These are the results of prolonged colonial domination, social backwardness and the plundering to which Africans are subjected by the monopolies even in our time.

Of course, you cannot measure all countries by the same yardstick. There are also those which have achieved impressive successes in creating industry and a new education system and in modernizing agriculture. But there is every reason to assert that imperialist plundering and the inequality practiced by the West in international economic relations has a negative effect to some degree on the development of all African states.

In the light of these facts, particular significance is attached for these countries, both to cooperation on a just basis with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and to joint actions by the Africans themselves in defense of their economic and political interests, particularly within the framework of the OAU, which has recently been experiencing great difficulties. It has twice proved impossible to convene the routine, 19th meeting of heads of state and government of the countries belonging to that organization. In the past such meetings have been held annually. It is an urgent task to overcome these difficulties and restore the OAU to normal activity.

This is all the more important in that colonialism has not yet been entirely eliminated in the continent and the ignominous phenomenon of racism has not yet been extirpated. One of the richest countries, Namibia, is still under South African control, and the transnational corporations dominate it. In the course of the meeting in the Kremlin, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, questions of Soviet-Mozambique relations were examined. The Soviet side noted that the main direction in the development of these relations has been and remains the line of all-round cooperation with Mozambique and support for the Mozambique Liberation Front Party in building the foundations of socialism and strengthening national independence.

Examining the situation in southern Africa, Yu.V. Andropov and S. Machel noted that the peoples of the Soviet Union and Mozambique resolutely condemn the aggressive policy of the racist South African regime, which is trying to destabilize the situation in neighboring African states and hinder the Namibian people's attainment of true independence under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization -- the organization which represents their interests. Determination was expressed to continue to oppose the South African racists' aggression and subversive acts against independent African countries, above all Mozambique, Angola and the other "frontline" states.

Talks held in Moscow by Polish Foreign Minister S. Olszowski were also devoted to strengthening international cooperation. The sides discussed questions of Soviet-Polish relations as well as urgent international problems, above all the tasks of strengthening peace and security in Europe.

Gambling on Force Again

Southern Africa is by no means the only region where imperialism is trying to foist its will on other peoples by force, not shrinking from armed interference. Thus it became known this week that U.S. President R. Reagan has decided to increase by $60 million the aid to the reactionary regime in El Salvador, in addition to the $26 million allocated earlier. This money, as THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, will be used to send more ammunition, weapons and spare parts to El Salvador. At the same time the White House, according to the same newspaper, intends to sharply increase the number of American military advisers in that country, and -- most important -- to "extend their functions." It is clearly a question of officially "permitting" American personnel to take part in military operations against the patriots.

By all appearances the matter is not confined to El Salvador alone. Reports coming in from Central America recently give grounds for the conclusion that events are developing there by no means as Washington would wish, and now the U.S. Administration is going over to more resolute actions.

Let us recall in this connection that in July 1979 the dictator Somoza's pro-American regime was swept away in the Central American republic of Nicaragua. This victory for democratic forces provided the impetus for an activation of the revolutionary struggle in neighboring states -- a struggle which had been under way for many years. That is when Washington focused its attention on El Salvador, deciding to put up a "demonstration" fight against the patriots in that country and thereby demonstrate the hopelessness of the active national liberation movement throughout the region.

Money and weapons poured into El Salvador, advisers were sent in and intensified training of goons began at North American military bases. But the conflagration continued to grow. The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front now controls several provinces and inflicts defeats on the goons one after another. All its proposals to resolve the country's political problems through talks are rejected. "It is Washington, by giving the Salvadoran junta military and economic assistance," Paris L'HUMANITE writes, "that is in effect preventing such a settlement." And now the U.S. President, in essence admitting the defeat of his course, states: "The Salvadoran Government will not survive without additional military aid."

The impression is created that the intention of stepping up interference in Salvadoran affairs is one result of the "general review" of U.S. policy in Central America which began about a month ago on Reagan's orders. In that time J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, has made a 10-day tour of Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador and Venezuela, and this was preceded by military maneuvers near the borders of Nicaragua -- a country on which the United States brings unceasing pressure to bear.

As London's FINANCIAL TIMES writes, "people in Washington are becoming increasingly aware that the United States has reached an impasse in Central America." But as the facts show, the White House sees the way out of this impasse in the use of the same old strong-arm methods, in reluctance to reckon with the peoples' will and in the desire to interfere in their internal affairs, imposing alien regimes on them. This is indicated by the continuing fuss over the military alliance being knocked together in Central America and by the appeal of the U.S. President and secretary of state to Congress demanding the immediate allocation of additional resources to arm the Salvadoran rulers.

Thus Washington is once again gambling on the same card -- the card that is eventually beaten when it is a question of national liberation movements and people's revolutions, even in such relatively small countries as El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Holding on to the Lebanese Bridgehead

The Near East has been a source of concern to people for many years now, like a wound that does not heal. This week the editorial teletypes brought many reports showing that the situation there remains acute and explosive.

While deliberately dragging out the talks with Lebanon on withdrawing its troops from that country's territory, Tel Aviv is meanwhile actively consolidating its positions in the occupied regions. Moreover it has embarked, in effect, on the dismemberment of Lebanon, making use to this end of the armed detachments of its underling Major Haddad, who deserted from the Lebanese Army. More than 2,000 square kilometers of territory, including the city of Sidon, have been placed under his control. In the opinion of the newspaper L'HUMANITE, "Israel intends to turn the zone controlled by the puppet Haddad into a real Israeli province."

But the matter is not confined to the Tel Aviv leadership's desire to consolidate its position in Lebanon. It is continuing to threaten Syria. Newly appointed Defense Minister M. Arens stated, without beating about the bush, that his country may "resort to a preventive strike against Syria."

This statement cannot fail to cause concern. And not only because, in view of the foreign press, Arens is every bit as much inclined toward military adventures as his predecessor Sharon. More is at stake. Let us recall that the last five wars in the Near East all began with "preventive strikes" against the Arabs. The danger inherent in such a threat is increased today because not only Tel Aviv but Washington too is involved in the anti-Syrian campaign.

The pretext, as already reported, was provided by measures to strengthen Syrian air defense and the installation of new antiaircraft missile complexes. These weapons are purely defensive and can only be used in the event of an attack from the air. But Tel Aviv saw this fact as a serious obstacle in its path of unimpeded piracy against Arab countries and started asserting that Syria had allegedly introduced a "new element into the Near East situation." American propaganda took up this thesis and even started saying that the new complexes could be a "danger" to the aircraft of the U.S. 6th Fleet, which is off the Lebanese coast.

We will leave these statements on their originators' consciences. It is no secret that the United States has long applied a double standard with regard to Israel and the Arab countries. The former can have any weapons, and deliveries of weapons are carried out as the most natural thing in the world. But when it is a matter of the defense needs of the countries opposing Israel, the victims of its aggression, an incredible fuss is made.

Syrian radio drew attention to a very serious fact: The propaganda campaign over the antiaircraft missiles was needed by Tel Aviv and Washington not least in order to justify their military presence in Lebanon. Thus, Damascus radio believes, they are trying to substantiate the deployment of U.S. early warning spy systems and military facilities on Lebanese territory.

The main problem is that Israel is unwilling to leave Lebanon, while the United States, for its part, is also trying to entrench itself more deeply on the Lebanese bridgehead. And Washington plans a significant increase in the numerical strength of its military personnel in Lebanon, involving the NATO allies too.

This is also the viewpoint from which most Arab newspapers comment on the U.S. President's proposal to "guarantee the security of Israel's northern borders." Clearly, in the present situation nobody is threatening those borders. The meaning of the "guarantees" is to use any pretext to keep American Marines on Lebanese soil for a little longer. The Pentagon needs this on the strength of its Near East and global strategy considerations.

And while such American-Israeli designs are implemented, tension in the Near East will not be lessened and the explosive situation there will persist. It is an urgent task to cut short this development of events. An end must be put to the tyranny of the Israeli aggressors and their American accomplices.

RELIGIOUS LEADERS HOLD CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

Roundtable Opens

LD071134 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] A roundtable conference of religious leaders has opened in Moscow. It will deal with the moral and economic consequences of a nuclear freeze.

Among the participants there are prominent religious personalities and scholars from Japan, Mexico, the Soviet Union, the United States, Federal Germany, France, India, Mongolia and a number of other countries.

In an address to the conference, the head of the Russian Orthodox Church, Patriarch Pimen, urged the participants to make as big a contribution as they can to the efforts aimed at disarmament and at saving the human race from nuclear annihilation. Patriarch Pimem expressed confidence that action on the Soviet peace proposals would bring peace and stability to humanity.

This religious conference in Moscow is the followup of the world conference of religious leaders for saving the sacred gift of life from nuclear catastrophe, which was held last year.

Focus on Arms Race

LD071646 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 7 TASS — A conference of religious workers and experts to discuss the economic and moral implications of a nuclear arms freeze has opened in Moscow today. It is being held at the initiative of the working presidium of the world conference "religious workers for saving the world from a nuclear catastrophe".

Attending the "round table" are representatives of religions from all continents, active participants of the peace movement, experts from the USSR, the USA and other countries. The chairman is Metropolitan Pavel, Mar Grigory (India).

In our day, all are aware of the threat to the world from the run-away race of lethal nuclear weapons, said Metropolitan of Minsk and Belorussia Filaret, representing the Russian Orthodox Church, in his opening statement. He pointed out that "an end to the arms race and freezing the nuclear arsenals of the U.S. and the USSR at their present level -- is the only realistic step toward peace and security".

Metropolitan Filaret recalled that the idea of a nuclear arsenals freeze was put forward by the public of the Western countries. The idea, he said, met with an all-round support in the Soviet Union.

He made public the message of Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and of all Russia to the round table participants. The message expresses the confidence that an end to the build-up of the nuclear arms will bring about a general improvement of the international situation. "I ardently wish you a blessed success in your deliberations", the message says.

The conference is now discussing its first topic: "The economic of a nuclear arms freeze".

Political economy professor of the Texas University Lloyd Duma (USA) stressed that the arms race is having a deleterious effect on the economic development of the United States, is slowing down technological progress in sectors not connected with military production, causing a decline in industrial growth rates and eroding the living standards of the "average American".

A nuclear freeze, Lloyd Duma said, is the first step toward disarmament which will bring immense economic benefits to all countries.

The arms race is devouring colossal means at a time when millions of people in the developing nations are chronically undernourished, lack the necessary medical care and remain illiterate. This was mentioned at the conference by Pastor Richard Andriamandzatu (Madagascar), Dr. Jorge Ramon Cerrano Moreno (Mexico) and others. The following figures are cited. According to the research service of the U.S. Congress, freezing nuclear arms only within the framework of the 1983 defense budget would release about 14.5 billion dollars. This is double the amount needed to feed over 260 million children and mothers who are undernourished at present.

The round table conference will sit in session for three days. Today, its participants heard a message of greetings from the Secretary General of the World Council of Churches Philip Potter, wishing the conference success in its deliberations.

ENVIRONMENTAL TALKS HELD WITH UNEP DIRECTOR

Novikov Receives TOLBA

LD041455 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 4 TASS -- Ignatiy Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the Commission for Environmental Protection and Rational Utilisation of Natural Resources under the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Thursday the Executive Director of the U.N. Environment Program (UNEP) Mustafa Tolba.

Ignatiy Novikov and Mustafa Tolba discussed questions connected with a further increase of the effectiveness of international cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection and with the expansion of exchange of scientific and technical information between UNEP member countries on the main directions of the environmental protection activities, specifically, on the development and introduction of the ecologically harmless production processes with small amount of waste products.

The sides underlined the importance of pooling international effort in environmental protection for the sake of consolidating peace on our planet.

Mustafa Tolba pointed out the great contribution made by the Soviet Union to solving global problems of environmental protection and rational utilisation of natural resources.

The talk was of constructive character and was held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

Joint Projects Agreement Signed

LD041929 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 4 TASS -- Leonid Yefremov, first vice-chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and Mustafa Tolba, executive director of the UN Environment Programme [UNEP], have signed a memorandum here today providing for joint projects in fifteen areas.

A large number of Soviet organizations cooperates with UNEP. Among them are the academy of Sciences of the USSR, the USSR Public Health Ministry, the USSR State Planning Committee and some others, which are incorporated into the USSR Commission for UNEP Affairs. This commission ensures in cooperation with UNEP work on concepts on environmental problems, preparation of international and national reports, holding of symposia and seminars.

The Soviet Commission for UNEP Affairs also implements international programmes on the USSR's territory. The programmes provide for the preparation of research papers, publication of materials on environmental problems and sponsoring various courses for the training of foreign specialists, chiefly from the developing countries.

Over the past four years, 87 international meetings were held in various cities in the Soviet Union in accordance with agreements with UNEP. Seminars, in particular on the problems of coal utilisation, distribution of industry with due account for environmental factors and solidification of drifting sands were held with the participation of most prominent Soviet and foreign scientists. These meetings were highly appraised in many countries of the world.

ARMS RACE IN THIRD WORLD 'UNDERMINES' PROGRESS

LD041851 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 4 Mar 83

["Back-Breaking Burden" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 4 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The British newspaper GUARDIAN points out that the arms race is one of the main causes of the economic difficulties, through which the developing countries are now going. This time the newspaper has told the truth, but only failed to mention who is responsible for that arms race and who is trying to capitalise on the growing economic difficulties of the developing countries.

Militarisation is a back-breaking burden for the developing countries. In actual fact, a large number of urgent problems confront them. To resolve these problems, it is necessary to make capital investments, to put material and manpower resources to wider use. U.N. experts have calculated that only one person in three in the third world ever visits a doctor. Hundreds of millions people live in appalling poverty. There are quite a few places on earth, where almost total illiteracy prevails.

The developing countries need funds to put an end to hunger, stamp out diseases and epidemics, eliminate illiteracy and the acute housing crisis, ensure a (?rise) in the living standards of the population and develop alternative energy sources, but instead the developing countries spend funds on unproductive purposes -- arms purchases and creating a military infrastructure. As a result military budgets in many developing countries grow from year to year, while the living standards decline.

Militarisation increases disproportion in the economy of the developing countries: Because of a shortage of funds they are forced to cut the imports of industrial equipment, farm machinery and other equipment they badly need. [sentence as received]

The arms race, which distracts worldwide a sum exceeding the gross national product of the whole of Africa, undermines the opportunities for a restructuring of international trade and economic relations on a fairer basis, the opportunities to create a new economic order, for which the developing countries struggle.

Presently military spendings in the world are tens of times higher than the annual volume of aid by the West to the developing countries. With such a scale of the arms race the developing countries cannot hope for a tangible inflow of that aid.

The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community call upon the USA and NATO to reach agreement on a non-increase in military spendings and their subsequent reduction. The funds thus released could be used, in particular, for assistance for progress to the developing countries.

HEADS OF STATE ADDRESS 7 MARCH OPENING SESSION

Gandhi Speech

LD071415 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March TASS -- The 7th conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries opened in a solemn ceremony here today. The agenda of this highest forum of the movement includes important and timely issues: the curbing of the race in arms, primarily nuclear, the attainment of disarmament, the strengthening and consolidation of peace and internatioal security, the elimination of the last vestiges of colonialism and racism, the revision of the existing international economic relations on an equitable and fair basis.

The conference was opened by chairman of the former nonaligned summit conference Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Cuba. He said it was emotional to stay in country of Mahatma Gandhi, the leader of the movement for India's independence, and Jawahrlal Nehru, an outstanding statesman who had begun the struggle against colonialism and had worked for peace and solidarity the world over.

Chairperson of the 7th conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India greeted the participants in the forum. She expressed gratitude to Fidel Castro for his work as chairman of the movement over the past three and a half years that had not been easy ones for the Nonaligned Movement, for discharging his functions with determination, ability and dignity, for his efforts to ensure unity and strength of the movement, and his contribution to the relaxation of international tensions.

Indira Gandhi said that the Nonaligned Movement had emerged in the struggle of peoples for national independence against the colonial yoke. She said that anti-imperialism was inherent in the world outlook of nonalignment. The increase in the membership of the movement from 25 at the first conference in Belgrade to 100 as at the present day testified to the popularity of nonalignment, the main features of which were the striving for peace and freedom, development and international justice.

Nonaligned countries had established and would work for friendly relations with all the countries of the world, save for the racist governments or those who threatened the freedom of other peoples.

The Non-Aligned Movement, Indira Gandhi emphasised, was not neutral. It was acting in favour of national independence and freedom, peace and renunciation of confrontation, equality between all nations and democratisation of international relations, both political and economic, and mutually beneficial cooperation. Development, independence, disarmament and peace were closely interlinked.

Without peace all the non-aligned countries' dreams about development would turn into dust. The world today was spending 20 times more for military purposes than on the official program of aid to the developing countries. One nuclear-powered aircraft-carrier alone costed 4,000 million dollars, which was more than the gross national product of 53 countries. Never before had the world faced such a danger. The destructive power built into the nuclear arsenals could kill all living on earth many times.

The use of tactical nuclear weapons in "limited nuclear wars" as well as other doctrines of intimidation had been busily publicised of late. More regions were being swept into the zone of operations of strategic groupings, military blocs and alliances and more military bases were being built. Taking that into account, the position of the non-aligned countries should be even more definite and determined.

It was only in conditions of peaceful coexistence that existence was possible in general, the Indian prime minister said. She voiced solidarity with the struggle for their national independence of the Arab people of Palestine, against whom Israel continued to commit outrages, transgressing international laws.

The racist regime of South Africa, whose very existence was an affront to mankind, was another international criminal. That criminal regime continued aggression against its own people as well as against Namibia and other neighbouring African states.

The chairperson of the conference called for the militarisation of the Indian Ocean and for the elimination of the U.S. nuclear military base on Diego Garcia Island. We must make every effort, she said, for an international conference on the Indian Ocean to be held on schedule. The littoral states, the Nonaligned Movement and the UNO have repeatedly stated that the Indian Ocean should become a zone of peace. We must secure that this be translated into life, Indira Gandhi emphasized.

The position of the developing countries has been continuously deteriorating since the Havana conference, Indira Ghandi pointed out. The deficits of the balances of payments of the developing states and their debts have doubled and are now 100,000 million dollars and 600,000 million dollars respectively. The results of the protectionism has been that the developing countries export revenue in the past two years decreased by 40,000 million dollars. They receive less and less money for their products on the world markets at a time when they themselves pay more and more money for the imported manufactures.

Despite the economic conferences in Ottawa, Versailles and Cancun, a dialogue between the industrially-developed countries of the West and the developing countries never virtually began, the prime minister of India emphasized. The Nonaligned Movement firmly champions a cardinal restructuring of international economic relations. We are against exploitation. We are for each country to have a right to its own resources. We want to have an equal say in international financial institutions, and we are again calling for the establishment of a new international economic order on the basis of equality and justice.

In conclusion Indira Ghandi said: Our plans for a better life depend on international peace and on curbing the arms race. Only complete and general disarmament can guarantee reliable security. In this connection on behalf of all the participants in the Nonaligned Movement we are calling on the nuclear powers to make a pledge not to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances and not to resort to a threat of the use of such weapons, to end all tests of nuclear weapons as well as their production and deployment and to hold negotiations on disarmament with a view to reaching agreement in this field. Our planet is not big. But there is enough room for everyone to live together in peace and tranquility, raising the well-being of our peoples.

Appeal to Nuclear Powers

LD071101 Moscow TASS in English 0859 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Excerpts] New Delhi March 7 TASS -- Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, in a speech of greetings before the participants in the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference which opened here today, stated that the independence and economic development of the peoples are inseparable from peace and the process of disarmament, and reaffirmed the Non-Aligned Movement's devotion to the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference, equality, and peaceful coexistence.

The key element of Indira Gandhi's speech became an appeal to the nuclear powers to make a pledge not to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances, and not to resort to a threat of using nuclear weapons, to cease all tests, production and development of the weapons, to hold negotiations on disarmament with a view to reaching accord in this field.

Castro Report

LD071829 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 7 TASS -- There can be no development if there is no peace. And peace cannot be secure if under-development persists, Cuba's President Fidel Castro said today at the plenary meeting of Non-Aligned Summit.

Delivering his report as former chairman of the Sixth Non-Aligned Conference in Havana he charged the United States with attempting to destroy the Non-Aligned Movement and destabilizing the Third World countries in order to achieve its aggressive strategic aims. In a scathing attack on the U.S. Administration he said Washington was pursuing policies of military supremacy which [words indistinct] more tension spots in the world. In particular he mentioned the tense situation in the Caribbean and the Central America. Yankee support for genocide in El Salvador in collaboration with the tyrannical regime of that country, efforts to use Honduras as a spearhead for intervention against Nicaragua, not to mention continued aggressive policy towards Cuba, Castro said, are sought to be justified with phony pretexts and outright lies.

Through trustworthy sources we have learned, Fidel Castro went on, that the present U.S. Administration had instructed the CIA to resume the plans to kill Cuban leaders. And what else could be expected from such an unscrupulous character? However all attempts will fail, because our revolution does not rely on men, it relies on ideas and ideas cannot be assassinated. He further charged (?the U.S.) with supporting the British Government in its recent colonial war against Argentina over Falkland Islands. It is the United States, stated Castro, which stands behind Israeli aggression in Lebanon, and provocations by racist South Africa in Namibia and neighbouring independent African states, militarization of the Indian Ocean.

Castro commended the results of the recent meeting of the three Indo-China states and said in his view these provided the prospects for a solution of the dispute that was acceptable to all the countries in the region. He pointed out that Cuban solidarity with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea was well known.

In a comprehensive survey of the grim world economic scene, Castro said the situation emphasised more than ever the need to end the present unequal order which, he said, only perpetrated the existing irrational advantages to the industrialised Western countries while the capacity for growth of the underdeveloped countries constantly declined. The time has come to measure progress not by growth rates but by the quality of life of people, he said.

In the face of the nuclear tragedy threatening us and the economic and social crisis that scourges us, Castro said, there is no place for resignation or accommodation. The only solution is to struggle. My message to this conference is to struggle tirelessly for peace, improved international relations, a halt to the arms race and a drastic reduction in military spendings, to struggle for an end to the unequal trade, to establish a new equitable international economic order, to struggle tenaciously to promote closest possible unity in the movement of non-aligned countries, for we must not allow anybody to divide us.

'Arafat Address

LD072203 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 7 TASS -- The barbaric action against Lebanon unleashed by Israel and the atrocious murder of Palestinian refugees in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila were carried out with Washington's complicity. The point was stressed by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Executive Committee, speaking at the plenary meeting of the non-aligned countries' seventh conference of heads of state and government. The United States' support for the Israeli aggression, he stressed, pursued the immediate aim of creating conditions for the stationing of American Rapid Deployment Forces in the region.

After pointing out that more than 5,000 people had been killed as the result of the attack on the Palestinian refugee camps, mostly women and children, Yasir 'Arafat said that assassinations continued in Lebanon to this day and the situation was such that Israel, instigated by the United States, could unleash a new aggression any moment. He said Israel was obliged to cease its occupation of Lebanon and to observe strictly the relevant resolutions of the U.S. Security Council.

The PLO leader assured the conference that the people of Palestine were full of resolve to fight until they won a victory for their inalienable right to a homeland, whatever the victims. This struggle would continue till a just peace was established in the Middle East and an independent Palestinian state was set up, Yasir 'Arafat stressed.

Nujoma, Toure, Kiprianou Speak

LD071225 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 7 TASS -- Addressing the conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries on behalf of the national liberation organisations here today, Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa Peoples Organisation (SWAPO), strongly criticised the Reagan administration "pursuing imperialist policy of destabilisation in various regions of the world." He emphasised that the tasks of the Non-aligned Movement were to promote peace, independence and territorial integrity of all the countries and assist their efforts to attain economic self-sufficiency. The SWAPO president expressed gratitude to the nonaligned countries for solidarity with the national liberation movements in Africa.

Speaking on behalf of African countries, President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea stressed that the goals of the movement were the support for the national liberation struggle, the consolidation of independence of different countries, peace and social progress.

President Spiros Kiprianou of Cyprus pointed to the contribution made by the movement's former chairman, Fidel Castro, to the cause of strengthening its unity and influence. He noted that the present chairperson, Indira Gandhi, assumed the leadership at a critical moment. Spiros Kiprianou assured her of continued support of all member-countries in an effort to preserve unity and strength of the movement.

DPRK DELEGATION DEMANDS U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL

LD041341 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 4 TASS -- The delegation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic which has arrived here for the 7th Non-Aligned Summit Conference, demanded that American troops should be withdrawn from South Korea.

In their statement, published here, members of the DPRK delegation stress that the United States continues to raise obstacles in the way of a peaceful and independent unification of Korea. The U.S. troops, stationed in the south of the Korean peninsula, and in other Asian countries, as well as the Pentagon's nuclear arms arsenals in the region represent a threat to the non-aligned countries of the continent and to world peace, the statement says. The forthcoming non-aligned forum in New Delhi, the statement says, should give a strong rebuff to the growing aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism.

LEADERS INTERVIEWED ON IMPORTANCE OF SUMMIT

Keshtmand Talks to Bokhonko

LD071218 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 7 TASS -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Soltan Ali Keshtmand, has expressed the hope that the 7th conference of the heads of state and government of the non-aligned countries, which opened in New Delhi today, will make an important contribution to the nations' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism. He declared in an interview with TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bokhonko: "The current conference is opening its proceedings amid a complicated international situation. Through the fault of the United States world tension is growing and the arms race is entering another round."

"In these conditions it is the duty of the conference participants to condemn the adventurist foreign policy of the U.S. Administration and rebuff Washington's aggressive doctrines about the possibility of waging a limited nuclear war," he emphasised.

"The non-aligned countries," Soltan Ali Keshtmand said, "should also vigorously denounce the crimes of Israeli aggressors and their patrons in Washington and support the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine to set up a state of their own."

The 7th Non-Aligned Summit Conference, the chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers said further, could make a contribution of its own also to expediting the granting of independence to Namibia, express effective solidarity with and support for the national liberation movements of African nations, and demand the fulfillment of the United Nations declaration on making the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. It is also essential, he continued, to condemn U.S. imperialism's crude interference in the affairs of El Salvador, Nicaragua and other Latin American states.

Speaking about the situation that has taken shape around Afghanistan, Soltan Ali Keshtmand pointed out that the United States was the main initiator of the "undeclared war" waged against the DRA from Pakistani territory. "Washington," he emphasised, "has a stake in working up tension in Southeast Asia and has frustrated efforts to settle the situation around Afghanistan. If the Non-Aligned Movement abides by its anti-imperialist stance, it will be able to give assistance with the normalisation of the situation in that part of the world."

Touching on economic problems on the agenda on the 7th Non-Aligned Conference, the head of the Afghan Government declared that the DRA just as the other non-aligned countries is in favour of new, just economic order in the world.

Pham Van Dong in PATRIOT

LD081012 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 8 TASS -- The seventh conference of nonaligned heads of state and government in New Delhi will contribute to the further consolidation of the unity of nonaligned countries for the sake of success in the struggle for peace, national independence and the reconstruction of international economic relations on the basis of justice, Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong said in an interview to the Indian newspaper PATRIOT. The forces of reaction would not give up their attempts to subvert the Nonaligned Movement from within, to split up its ranks and to emasculate its anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist character, he continued. But despite all these intrigues the prestige of the movement keeps growing, becoming an ever more important factor in international politics.

Touching upon the situation in Southeast Asia, the Vietnamese premier said that it continued to worsen as a result of the aggressive policy of imperialism, first and foremost the United States. He stressed in this context that the complex problems faced by Southeast Asian countries could only be resolved on the condition that peace was preserved in the region and mutual trust and cooperation furthered.

The Vietnamese prime minister voiced support for Indira Gandhi's appeal to the participants in the conference to concentrate on what united rather than separates them. It is our belief, Pham Van Dong stressed, that under India's chairmanship the Nonaligned Movement would enhance its anti-imperialist activity and resolutely fight against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam jointly with other countries will make every effort for the success of the current conference, he stressed.

NONALIGNED MOVEMENT ACCEPTS FOUR NEW MEMBERS

LD071349 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 7 TASS -- The 7th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries today unanimously granted membership in the non-aligned movement to four countries: the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Barbados, Colombia and Vanuatu (an island state in the Pacific). This brought the number of full-fledged members of the movement to 101.

COMPOSITION OF NONALIGNED COORDINATING BUREAU

LD080616 Moscow TASS in English 0608 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 8 TASS -- The new composition of the Coordinating Bureau of Nonaligned Countries for the next three years has been announced here. It will be chaired by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The bureau also includes eight vice chairmen each from Asia and Africa, four from Latin America and two from Europe. Asian vice chairmen are Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iraq, Sri Lanka, Syria, Vietnam, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), African ones -- Algeria, the Comoro Islands, Ghana, Guinea, Tanzania, Zaire, Zimbabwe and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). Latin America will be represented by Bolivia, Grenada, Nicaragua and Surinam, and Europe by Cyprus and Malta.

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

LD071717 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 7 TASS -- The 7th conference of the heads of the state and government of the non-aligned countries adopted a resolution in support of the national liberation movements.

India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the conference's chairman, read out with the forum's unanimous approval a special statement saying that the non-aligned countries are firmly in favour of independence to Namibia, the uprooting of the regime of apartheid in South Africa and the exercise by the Arab people of Palestine of their inalienable rights, including the right to form an independent state of their own.

RADIO CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON PROCEEDINGS

LD080228 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] This is a report from our correspondent in Delhi, which is now hosting the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference.

The summit is arousing huge interest. There are representative delegations from more than 100 countries and national liberation movements participating in the Nonaligned Movement gathering in India. This is proof of the popularity of nonaligned principles and is a striving for peace, freedom and international justice. The agenda of the conference includes such important issues as curbing the arms race, [word indistinct] in nuclear weapons, consolidating international peace and security, wiping out the last remnants of racism and colonialism and revising international economic relations on a just and equitable footing.

The Indian prime minister, Mrs Indira Ghandi, has told the conference that the Nonaligned Movement was formed in the struggle of nations for national independence, and against colonial bondage. She said the movement had an anti-imperialist outlook. Nonaligned countries know from experience that the greatest danger to peace comes from the imperialist groups. Strong accusations are now being voiced from the rostrum of the Delhi conference against the policies of the imperialist forces, led by the United States, which threatens humanity with a nuclear war. The imperialist groups are stepping up their military expansion in Asia, in Africa, Latin America and Oceania. They have declared vast areas of the world in which there are dozens of sovereign countries to be those of their imperialist interests. They are seeking to establish new military bases in other countries, blantantly interfering in other people's affairs, and trying to push them onto the road of animosity and strife.

The conference participants have been favorably impressed by the message of greetings from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers to Mrs Indira Ghandi, who chaired the conference. They were deeply satisfied to hear of the Soviet appreciation of the role played by the Nonaligned Movement in the effort to bring about international peace and security. Indian papers cite that part of the message that says that the Soviet people, like the nonaligned peoples, are against any war. The Soviet Union has assured the nonaligned nations that in their efforts to implement their legitimate aspirations, they can always rely on its goodwill and cooperation.

MEETING OF NONALIGNED FOREIGN MINISTERS REPORTED

PM071145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Report by PRAVDA special correspondents V. Korovikov and V. Ovchinnikov under the general heading: "Delhi -- Ministers' Conference"]

[Text] Delhi, 3 Mar -- A 2-day conference of nonaligned countries' foreign ministers opened today in the Indian capital. It is the culmination of the intensive preparatory work carried out for the Seventh Nonaligned Conference and, at the same time, the prologue to the summit meeting. The foreign ministers' conference is being chaired by Indian representative Narasimha Rao. In a brief introductory speech he described the present-day international situation as extremely tense. The struggle for peace and peoples' security, he said, is the most urgent task facing the Nonaligned Movement.

The foreign ministers decided to increase the number of conference vice chairmen to 22. They elected eight from Asia, eight from Africa, four from Latin America and two from Europe. Representatives of the PLO and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) became vice chairmen for the first time. The inclusion of the PLO and SWAPO in the conference's leading organs is seen here as a unanimous attempt by the nonaligned countries to express their solidarity with militant detachments of the national liberation struggle and stress the significance they attach to a just and all-embracing settlement in the Near East and the liquidation of colonialism and racism's last strongholds in southern Africa.

The ministers approved proposals on other organizational matters as well. They agreed that the committee on political questions would be headed by the Yugoslav representative and the committee on economic questions by the Nicaraguan representative. Both committees have already started work.

The Delhi meeting has broken the attendance record. There are delegations from 95 of the 97 Nonaligned Movement members present. Kampuchea's place remains vacant in line with the decision of the sixth conference in Havana. However, during the preparatory meetings and at the foreign ministers' conference attempts have been made, primarily by the ASEAN countries, to resurrect the "Kampuchean issue" in order, as the Delhi paper NATIONAL HERALD writes, to "divert the summit meeting's attention from the chief problems facing mankind."

But these problems are well known, and many of them are named and formulated in the conference agenda and in the documents in preparation. Disarmament, the struggle for peace, the urgent economic needs of the developing countries and the total liquidation of colonialism in the world -- these are the primary concerns of the Delhi meeting participants.

The participants in the summit meeting have begun arriving at Delhi's Palam Airport. UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has arrived to attend the Delhi conference as an observer.

COMMENTARY ASSAILS PERCY STATEMENT ON USSR ARMS

LD041334 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The Senate Foreign Relations Committee had met behind closed doors to discuss, among other things, the Soviet military potential. After the session, the committee chairman, Charles Percy, told newsmen that the Soviet Union was the source of the arms race. Here is commentary by our analyst Viktor Yenikeyev:

American lawmakers like to say they are independent in their judgments. Of course, this is their sacred right, but it cannot relieve them of their responsibility. In the light of this criterion, Senator Percy's statement can cause at least surprise. His independent judgment was based on a CIA report which had been carried, before the committee session, by THE NEW YORK TIMES. The report, by the way, said that the CIA had probably exaggerated the growth of Soviet military power in the last 6 years. It is, you may agree, a rather unusual thing for the CIA to say, since it has always been the first to turn an all-seeing eye to America's consecutive laggings behind -- first in bombers, then in submarines and still later, in missiles. But Senator Percy preferred to ignore that untypical admission of the CIA. You may ask why. It is difficult to judge from Moscow, but it is clear the reason was not only in trying to appear original. Unfortunately, the history of the United States offers a lot of cases when persons eminent in government or politics have spoken in defiance of reality, motivated by short-lived considerations of the moment.

Suffice it to remember all those countless gaps in the arms that the United States suddenly wanted to bridge; or that incident with a Soviet Army brigade in Cuba. Though in each case the truth came to light sooner or later, each of these anti-Soviet campaigns has embittered Americans. It is no secret that some people in America are still looking under their beds for Red agents, and the present hostile campaign of the Republican administration can only make for more such feelings. Many Americans already say that the current state of relations with the Soviet Union resembles the cold war times, but even in this strained situation speeches in the vein of Senator Percy are increasingly opposed with voices of reason. The names of Edward Kennedy, Alan Cranston, George Ball, Averell Harriman, Armand Hammer and many others are no less known that that of Charles Percy. Nor can these men be accused of being unpatriotic.

Not surprisingly, the White House has been voicing serious concern about the spread of pacifist feelings in the country. It is just incredible that the Americans' striving for peace should be a threat to their government. The White House has tried to find the hand of Moscow pulling the strings, but there is only a solid package of Soviet proposals to be found, both for nuclear and for conventional weapons.

It is now said in Europe and in the United States that the Soviet peace offensive has forced the Reagan administration deep into a corner. This is a fact that cannot be altered by anti-Soviet statements, no matter how authoritative the men who make them. It is a reality, a winning reality.

AIR FORCE DOCUMENT ON OUTER SPACE USE DISCLOSED

LD071437 Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent B. Kukharenko reports: The U.S. military plans to use outer space extensively in a nuclear war with the hope of winning it. This follows from the classified U.S. Air Force report titled "Air Force 2000: Air Power Entering the 21st Century", about which the UPI news agency writes today.

The report was drawn up last year at the direction of former Air Force Chief of Staff General L. Allen and distributed only to top officials of the U.S. Air Force.

The document is based on the insane premise that a nuclear conflict can be won. The report openly says that the first nuclear strike is to be aimed at the Soviet Union. "The U.S. objective", the report says, "should be to retain enough offensive nuclear capability after the onset of a war to ensure destruction of Soviet strategic and army forces."

Within the framework of this suicidal doctrine the Pentagon is going to deploy in outer space new weapon system which would help ensure the survival of the national military command and an outcome of the conflict favorable to the United States. Specifically it is planned to deploy anti-missile and anti-satellite systems in outer space.

The UPI emphasises that the U.S. Air Force report on preparations for nuclear war is an extension of another secret Pentagon document which has become known to public. Entitled "Fiscal Year 1984-1988 Defense Guidance", this document aims the U.S. Armed Forces toward delivering the first nuclear strike at targets on the territory of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member-states, including by employing U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

This document also recommends to refrain from signing any new international treaties banning the development of speace weapons systems.

According to the U.S. press the Pentagon has already embarked on the realisation of plans for conducting space warfare. A special space command was formed within the framework of the U.S. Air Force. Ferverent [as received] development of a new generation of anti-satellite weapons has begun. Such weapons are to be deployed by 1987. The Reagan administration allocates huge funds to the Pentagon for its preparations for "space wars". According to U.S. Defense Department plans, the U.S. "space budget" is to increase by 10 per cent a year to reach 14 billion dollars in the next five years.

The classified U.S. Air Force report that has become known to the public indicates that the U.S. Administration is about to make qualitative step in the arms race and to spread it to outer space.

U.S. 'EXPANDING MILITARY PRESENCE' IN EUROPE

LD022112 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 2 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

The United States is expanding its military presence in Western Europe as an integral part of the programme of attaining its global political aims. The Pentagon has requested Congress 1.4 billion dollars for "military construction in Europe" in 1984. This has been announced in the House Subcommittee on Military Construction by Assistant to the U.S. Defense Secretary Lawrence Korb.

The matter concerns a further rise in the numerical strength of the American Armed Forces stationed in the European Continent. Washington motivates this by the urgent need to carry out preparatory work for the deployment of 572 cruise and Pershing missiles in five Western European countries. Lawrence Korb stressed that necessary personnel will be assigned to the bases where new American nuclear missiles are to be sited.

Military construction is also planned to ensure the transportation of new M-1 tanks to the old continent. The tanks are intended primarily for building up the combat ability of American troops in Western Europe. A new anti-aircraft missile defense system, Patriot, will be also stationed. The construction of barracks and residential buildings for the American military personnel and their families is being expanded.

The Pentagon plans to allocate 110 million dollars to modernize Western Europe military airfields which will receive tactical planes from the U.S. mainland in case of a war crisis.

The U.S. plans, directed at projecting American military power world-wide, especially in Western Europe, become more and more concrete with each day. The strongest grouping of American general-purpose Armed Forces abroad is now stationed in the European Continent. According to the recent data by the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, its strength is now 355,600 offices and men.

This U.S. forward-based grouping is armed with modern offensive weapons and military equipment. It accounts for about 30 percent of the personnel of the American regular land troops, and has three quarters of the U.S.-owned tactical missile launchers.

The U.S. military buildup in Western Europe, escalated by the Reagan administration, poses a real threat to peace and security.

The real fact expose the hypocrisy of declarations made time and time again in Washington about the possibility of withdrawing part of the American expedition corps from Western Europe. The United States bluffs in order to put pressure on the "refractory" allies in NATO with a view to fastening them tighter to its militarist policy. This is realized by more and more Europeans who are opposed to the dangerous escalation of the American military presence in the continent, who campaign for peace and detente.

U.S.-CANADA ARMS PACT 'MOVE TOWARD NUCLEAR WAR'

PM031543 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Commentary": "Today's Test Range, Tomorrow's Bridgehead"]

[Text] The protest movement is broadening among the Canadian public against the agreement signed last month in Washington on the "testing and evaluation of U.S. defense systems in Canada." According to press reports, the majority of the country's citizens, including many parliamentary deputies from the ruling Liberal Party, oppose this agreement.

Why has the new military agreement between the United States and Canada caused such stormy protests? The fact is that its implementation will inevitably plunge the country even deeper into the quagmire of Washington's militarist preparations. After all, according to the agreement understandings may be reached within its framework on individual programs envisaging the use of testing and evaluation of U.S. weapons systems. It is clear from the agreement that this could apply to artillery, helicopters, the latest nonnuclear munitions, observation and identification equipment, aerial navigation systems and a cruise missile guidance system.

The Pentagon is particularly interested in the latter. While stepping up the development and adoption of such weapons, the United States has long been trying to obtain from Canada the right to test cruise missiles at the Primrose Lake test range near the border between the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

In terms of geographical and climatic conditions, the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, over whose territories the missile flight paths run, are very close to conditions in the European part of the Soviet Union. The new agreement gives the go-ahead to the implementation of these plans.

It should be stressed that Canada, as a NATO member, obediently meets all the demands of that bloc's leadership regarding the buildup of the arms race and other military preparations. Suffice it to say that in fiscal 1983-1984, which begins 1 April, Canada's military spending will increase by nearly 13 percent in comparison with the current fiscal year and will total $7.8 billion. Nevertheless, the new U.S.-Canadian agreement marks a further major change in Ottawa's military-political course. This was emphasized in particular by the Toronto STAR, Canada's largest newspaper. It reminded readers recently that at the UN General Assembly first special session on disarmament the country's Prime Minister P. Trudeau called on all states to pursue a "strategy of stifling nuclear weapons" and to ban the testing of new delivery vehicles. If Canada now takes part in cruise missile tests, the newspaper points out, it will be committing "a regrettable act of hypocrisy."

In the anxious Canadian public's opinion, the transformation of the country's territory into a test range for the latest types of U.S. weapons will lead ultimately to the creation of a bridgehead for their deployment and use. "Above all," the newspaper THE GLOBE AND MAIL has written, "the Americans want to assume the defense of our territory. The defense systems which could be deployed by them include defensive equipment designed to destroy an enemy's air-launched cruise missiles in the final segment of their trajectory, satellite-mounted early warning systems, ground-based radar stations with increased detection range, AWACS aircraft-mounted early radar warning and control systems, interceptor aircraft with downward-vision radar equipment and with a high level of flight and technical characteristics and aircraft and anti-aircraft missiles with conventional or nuclear warheads." There have already been reports that the U.S. Air Force is preparing for a major modernization of its early warning system which extends 4,800 km across Alaska, Canada and Greenland. In particular it is planned to increase the number of radar stations belonging to that system from 31 to 50, of which 37 will operate automatically.

It is hard to regard the U.S.-Canadian agreement, signed under pressure from Washington, as anything other than yet one more move by the Reagan administration toward preparing to unleash nuclear war. That is what is causing alarm to the Canadian public, and alarm which is shared by all who value the cause of peace and the peoples' security.

KORNILOV ON U.S. ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

LD052114 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1325 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow 5 Mar (TASS) -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

$106 million -- that is the sum that the so-called council of international radio broadcasting, which nominally controls the operations of those CIA branches -- the subversive radio stations "Liberty" and "Free Europe" entrenched in Munich (FRG) -- has requested from the U.S. Congress for 1984. At the same time Charles Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) has requested that the USIA's budget for 1984 be increased by $113,800,000.

For comparison we would like to recall that the fascist ministry of propaganda of Goebbels -- the same Goebbels who stated that the coarser the lie, the sooner it will be believed -- spent about $200 million on Nazi propaganda abroad over the whole period of its existence.

These facts provide more evidence for the fact that the ruling circles of the United States and NATO, which have set the course for stepping confrontation and increasing tension, continue to aim at fanning fierce psychological warfare against socialism and all the forces of peace and progress. The gigantic propaganda machine set up in the United States is already prepared to promote this warfare. It includes, in addition to the abovementioned USIA (whose yearly budget at present amounts to $640 million and whose staff numbers 8,000), the Pentagon (the number of personnel in this military department engaged in brainwashing public opinion amounts to 4,500 people, while the "information empire" belonging to this department covers some 700 periodical publications and up to 300 radio and television stations spread all over the world) and, naturally, the CIA which, according to the press, has some 800 diverse publications within the "sphere of its influence." The expenditure of the U.S. Government on propaganda exceeds $2.5 billion per year; according to U.S. JOURNAL AND WORLD REPORT [as received], the "Washington propaganda machine is so enormous that nobody knows precisely how many state employees engage in extolling the activities of the government."

Many foreign observers note with full justification that in the content and methods of the American originators of psychological warfare there can be seen, increasingly indistinctly, a turn away from more or less artificially concealed anticommunism toward a frontal attack on real socialism.

There exists also a distinct policy toward strengthening propaganda attacks against developing countries that are fighting for their freedom and independence against the dictate of imperialism. One more confirmation of this can be found in the so-called global "program of democracy and public diplomacy" drawn up by Washington; already in the first year it is proposed to spend $65-80 million on the implementation of this program. Its main objective is to increase radically the interference in the affairs of sovereign states and it is striving to plant the "American way of life" anywhere it is not acceptable. In summing up the conclusion is obvious: U.S. ruling circles -- having made their stand on force and having appealed, through Reagan's mouth, as early as in June 1982 for a new "crusade" against socialism -- are making increasingly active efforts to bolster their aggressive foreign policy with ideological and other diversions, disinformation, falsehoods and slander.

Further Comment

LD041101 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2312 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, 4 Mar (TASS) -- Global diversion is how Yuriy Kornilov describes Washington's so-called "program of democracy and public diplomacy" in SELSKAYA ZHIZN. That program he writes, provides for a sharp intensification of the fierce psychological warfare that the United States and NATO have launched against socialism and all forces of peace and progress. State Department statements make it clear that we are talking about the organization, under the guise of "international conferences," of all kinds of anticommunist assemblages, the activization of slanderous "radio voices," the bribery of foreign mass media and so forth. And here are a few details thrown in by THE WASHINGTON POST.

It turns out that apart from all that, Washington is planning to publish in various languages a new magazine, whose sole purpose is to promote "flourishing America" and to slander socialism. Almost $5.5 million have been earmarked for developing this "global book-publishing project," whose implementation under Washington's plan will make it possible to flood various countries with works about the charms of "American democracy." Around $5 million are being allocated for the intensification "in specially important countries and regions" of subversive propaganda being waged there by the reactionary leaders of the American trade union organization AFL-CIO. This global diversion aimed at "bolstering" the aggressive hegemonist course of Washington and intensifying U.S. interference in the affairs of sovereign states, says the observer in conclusion, is provoking indignation and alarm both abroad and in the United States.

USSR PROCURATOR GENERAL ON 'WAR CRIMINALS' IN U.S.

LD030533 Moscow TASS in English 2232 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 3 TASS -- "The principles of compulsory punishment for war criminals, enshrined in international law, constitute an important guarantee of ensuring peace and preventing aggression," Aleksandr Rekunkov, procurator-general of the USSR, writes in PRAVDA today.

In his article, entitled "War Criminals Should be Brought to Account", he points out that the Soviet state strictly and invariably observes its international commitments, takes a principled stand on all issues connected with the punishment of Nazi war criminals.

The Soviet procurator-general writes that "despite the principled and consistent stand of the peace-loving states and public, the aggressive forces and war mongers do not abandon their attempts to save Hitlerite criminals from just retribution and help them elude justice."

"Showing disrespect for human ethics, violating international laws and commitments, the aggressive circles, first of all in the United States, are hypocritically trying to prove that the problems of war criminals is non-existent and that norms of law operating in their countries do not, allegedly, allow them to extradite war criminals to the governments of other states.

The reasoning behind such allegations has no serious political, legal or moral foundation. No matter what formal arguments are used to justify this stand, underlying it is only actual concealment of war criminals, evasion of fulfilment of international commitments and display of disregard for the memory of millions of Nazi victims. This is precisely why only seven out of more than 140 people, with regard to which U.S. judiciary bodies received in 1976-1982 convincing evidence of heinous crimes they committed on the territory of this country, were stripped of their American citizenship, but none of them was as yet extradited to the Soviet Union."

Aleksandr Rekunkov points out that ample evidence of their use for the aims of anti-communist hysteria, psychological war against the Soviet Union and other social countries sheds the true light on the position of the patrons of Nazi war criminals.

The writer stresses in conclusion, "inevitability of punishment of war criminals, resolute curbing of any neo-Nazi phenomena are not only a juridical problem. This is our duty before the victims of fascism and militarism. This is a warning to aggressors and the revanchists who have not drawn instructive conclusions from the lessons of history. This is an expression of the inexorable will of the peoples to do everything possible to prevent the repetition of war crimes and crimes against humanity."

PRC TRADE DELEGATION HEAD ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD061338 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 6 TASS -- Jia Shi, head of the PRC Government Trade delegation, who is a deputy minister of external economic relations and foreign trade, arrived here today.

He was welcomed at the airport by Ivan Grishin, a deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR, and other Soviet officials as well as Yang Shouzheng, PRC ambassador to the USSR.

XINHUA CITED ON YE JIANYING RETIREMENT

LD051523 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] XINHUA has reported that a routine session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress [NPC] of the fifth convocation has been held in Beijing. It heard a report from Zhao Ziyang, chairman of the PRC State Council, on the results of his trip to number of African countries. The session examined a letter from Ye Jianying, chairman of the Central Committee of the NPC, requesting that he not be nominated as candidate for NPC deputy during the NPC elections to the sixth convocation, to be held this year. This request was approved.

USSR BOOK BY SINOLOGIST RAKHMANIN REVIEWED

PM011817 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Mar 83 p 11

[Book Review by Sergey Merinov: "Loyalty to a Memory"]

[Text] "From Chinese Notebooks" -- That is the title under which a book has been published by O.B. Rakhmanin, the well-known Sinologist and first deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society [Footnote: O. Rakhmanin. "From Chinese Notebooks. On China's Culture, Traditions and Customs" (iz kitayshikh blolnotov, o kulture, traditsiyakh, obyachayakh kitaya) Nauka Publishing House, Moscow 1982].

This genre is not the most customary for an author who has devoted over 30 years to scientific and practical work linked with China. But it is perhaps precisely the habit of rigorous writing which imparts to his notes valuable features like the considered nature of his opinions, correctness and authenticity.

It is to the credit of Soviet Sinologists that, irrespective of the state of the Soviet Union's relations with China, they have always treated solicitously everything created by our peoples' joint efforts in the years when the USSR and the PRC marched hand in hand. The book under review is a convincing example of that. The author writes knowledgeably of the diverse cultural ties between our countries in the fifties. At that time he was working in China and took an active part in the development of cultural ties, as a representative of the all-union society for cultural relations with foreign countries and USSR embassy counselor on cultural questions. The author describes outstanding figures of Chinese literature and art like the writers Mao Dun, Lao She, Zhao Shuli, Xiao Sang (Emi Syao) and Ai Qing, the dramatists Tian Han, Yang Hansheng, Xia Yan and Cao Yu, the composers Nie Er and Xi Xinghai, the artist Xu (?Beihong) and other masters. The author was able to meet with, talk to and work with many of them, who constituted the pride and glory of modern Chinese culture, and he saw for himself how highly they valued friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, and the efforts they made to strengthen ties with our country. With the author, you feel bitter when you recall that they -- talented, honest, thinking people -- were to pass through the orgy termed, as through in jest, the "Cultural Revolution." Not all were able to withstand the spiritual and physical torments....

Individual chapters of the book describe the Chinese People's University, which played an important part in training highly skilled national cadres, the Chinese classical and modern dramatic theater and their leading dramatists and actors and the fruitful activity of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, which recently celebrated its 25-year jubilee. When the author imparts his impressions of his tours of the country and the colorful popular festivals and writes about the traditional arts and crafts and the art of caligraphy, tea and tea drinking, the renowned Chinese cuisine -- you can only agree with his opinion of China as an extraordinarily unique country that is in many respects still an enigma to us.

"...There is no doubt," the book says, "that ultimately good-neighborly and friendly relations will be restored between the USSR and the PRC since this accords not only with the fundamental, long-term interests of the Chinese and Soviet peoples but also with the interests of the world system of socialism and the revolutionary, liberation movement of all oppressed peoples and the interests of the consolidation of world peace." This certainty is also undoubtedly reinforced by the memory of the not so distant time when friendship and cooperation between the USSR and China were developing and strengthening. Our people are loyal to that memory.

WREATHS LAID IN PRC FOR FALLEN SOVIET ARMYMEN

OW250525 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, in commemoration of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army, wreaths were laid at the monuments erected to the memory of Soviet Army heroes who had laid down their lives in the battle for the liberation of northeast China from Japanese occupation in August 1945.

Leaders of the people's governments and branches of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association in Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Hebei and the Nei Monggol autonomous region laid wreaths at these monuments.

UNITED STATES 'DOES NOT WANT TO ABANDON' TAIWAN

OW011341 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] Listeners: On 28 February 1972, China and the United States signed a joint communique in Shanghai, known as the Shanghai Communique. The following is a commentary by our station observer Glebov on the event:

The signing of the joint communique was the result of former U.S. President Nixon's visit to China. In this document, the Chinese side pointed out that the Taiwan question is the crucial question obstructing the normalization of relations between China and the United States, and expressed its opposition to all "two Chinas" viewpoints. In the joint communique, the U.S. side declared that it acknowledges that all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain there is but one China, that Taiwan is a part of China, and that the United States Government does not challenge that position. The United States promised to withdraw its forces from Taiwan as the tension in the area diminishes.

However, subsequent facts have shown that the U.S. imperialists do not plan to return Taiwan Island at all. They have long regarded Taiwan as their own unsinkable aircraft carrier. They are unwilling to return Taiwan to the embrace of its owner -- the People's Republic of China.

Soon after the signing of the Shanghai Communique, Kissinger, who was former U.S. President Nixon's assistant and later became U.S. secretary of state, and other State Department officials, began to openly interpret the wording of the communique, but they did not show any U.S. intention to give up its commitment to Taiwan. After Nixon returned home form his visit to China he also said that Washington would keep faith with its commitment to Taiwan. Concrete U.S. action to remarkably increase military supplies to the Chiang gang regime has also proved this. As of early 1975, the United States supplied Taiwan with arms worth $200 million.

On 1 January 1979, the United States and China established diplomatic relations. The United States formally severed diplomatic relations with Taipei and abrogated the 1954 U.S.-Taiwan Defense Treaty. The event looked like a normal development, but in fact it was not. U.S. deeds 3 months after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries showed that the United States did not plan to abandon Taiwan as its sphere of influence. On 10 April 1979, Carter, then U.S. President, signed the Taiwan Relations Act, under which all ties between the United States and the Kuomintang government, including military ties, remain valid.

U.S. President Reagan today does not want to abolish their very clearly anti-China act. Moreover, the U.S. President and other high-ranking officials constantly use this act as a basis to defend the arms supply to Taiwan, and constantly strengthen the relations between Washington and Taipei. For instance, President Reagan very explicitly told HUMAN EVENT weekly on 14 February that when the Kuomintang element put forward their defense needs when they come to Washington, or at a conference table, the United States will satisfy all their demands. He also emphatized that it is stipulated in the Taiwan Relations Act that in the future we will continue to satisfy their needs, consider the situation in that area and discuss their conditions.

In fact, imperialists are still imperialists. The hardline position assumed by the Reagan administration over the Taiwan question has been set since before the Shanghai Communique was signed 11 years ago. In order to carry out their hegemonic policy of aggression, U.S. imperialists need Taiwan as their unsinkable aircraft carrier. They do not plan to abandon it at all.

ZA RUBEZHOM VIEWS USSR-JAPAN TRADE PROSPECTS

PM031549 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 9, Signed to Press 24 Feb 83 pp 12-13

[Vladimir Grinyuk telephone dispatch: "Japan-USSR: Through the Barriers to the Paths of Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] Tokyo — Contrary to Japanese national interests, the country's government circles, guided by shortsighted political considerations and in deference to Washington's anti-Soviet course, are limiting and even curtailing the beneficial trade and economic ties with the USSR. Trying to use trade and economic cooperation as a means of political pressure, the Japanese Government has aligned with the so-called "sanctions" introduced by the United States against the Soviet Union. The prime sufferers of this have been many Japanese firms and the thousands of people left workless.

It is no coincidence that, despite the intensifying anti-Soviet propaganda, the desire to strengthen and expand business cooperation with the USSR has been growing recently in Japan, including among business circles whose representative delegations now visiting the Soviet Union. Our country fully understands this desire.

It was a fresh, bright day. The rays of the midday sun played on the glass facades of the Ginza [shopping district]. Skyscrapers, penetrated the Meiji Shrine and lit up in inimitable colors the blossoming flowers in the city's flowerbeds. The gray uniformed porters of Tokyo's Imperial Hotel hastened, bowing, toward the gentlemen emerging from the succession of limousines which drew up. They were immediately surrounded by reporters. Camera shutters clicked, the questions came thick and fast: "What hopes are you pinning on trade with Moscow? "What are the prospects for Japanese-Soviet economic cooperation?" "How do you explain the increasing interest in it?" Having fought their way through the posse of importunate pressmen, the Japanese businessmen disappeared behind the glass doors protected by a reinforced police detachment. In the hotel a session of the Japanese-Soviet Business Cooperation Committee was being held.

"Time To Begin Dialogue With Moscow..."

On that day, the Imperial's small and comfortable conference hall was particularly noisy and crowded. The flower of Tokyo's business elite and the presidents of leading firms and corporations had gathered there. Pretty Japanese girls in eye-catching kimonos hurried quietly among the groups of businessmen gathered in the foyer and distributed soft drinks and traditional green tea. A bell rang and everyone hurried into the conference hall.

Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and chairman of the meeting, took the floor. His speech (subsequently the Japanese newspaper wrote a great deal about it) was concise and clear. It raised questions which business circles had hitherto preferred, willingly or not, to ignore.

"It is 3 years," the chairman noted, "since Japanese-Soviet economic exchange was effectively broken off, largely for reasons beyond our control. It is Tokyo's interests above all which have suffered from this move. While strongly pressuring Japan and the West European countries to align with its sanctions against the USSR, the United States, at the same time, continues to trade with Moscow. At the end of last year a major delegation of some 200 representatives of the American business world visited the Soviet Union. Under these conditions, Japan, which has been adhering with absurd dilligence to the course of limiting trade with the USSR, has been the loser. The time has now come to begin dialogue with Moscow."

At the end of its meeting, the Japanese-Soviet business cooperation committee took a decision to send a trade and economic delegation headed by S. Nagano, the largest delegation since the war, to the USSR on 22 February. It will be formed from the Japanese business world's major representatives. It will comprise about 250 businessmen.

What has finally prompted Tokyo's business circles to heed the voice of reason and come to the negotiating table with the Soviet Union? It is no secret that the country's ruling circles, under Washington's pressure, actively supported the policy of economic sanctions against the USSR in 1980 and then stiffened that policy in 1982 on the pretext of the events in Poland.

As time has shown, however, the course of imperialist diktat has failed utterly. It caused serious harm to the expansion of mutually beneficial trade and economic ties between Japan and the Soviet Union and prevented the implementation of a number of prior agreements. As a result, Tokyo, which in the seventies was among the USSR's three main Western partners is now fifth on that list.

And after all, the results of our joint cooperation showed that it has good prospects. Thus four major joint projects have already been carried out between Japan and the USSR including two agreements on the exploitation of timber resources in the Far East, an agreement on the building of the first stage of the port of Vostochnyy in Vrangel Bay and an agreement on woodchip and pulpwood. Such major projects as the joint development of the South Yakutia coal basin, oil and gas exploration in Sakhalin and the opening up of timber resources in regions adjoining the Baykal-Amur railroad route are at the implementation stage.

"Frankly speaking, we were in an ambiguous position," (Kh. Imadzato), adviser of the Japanese machine building company Nippon Seiko, admitted bitterly after the meeting at the Hotel Imperial. "U.S., FRG and other West European countries' companies are trading intensively with the USSR while we continue talking parrot-fashion about sanctions, which hit us. Real excitement has now arisen over the coming trip to Moscow. Many firms are trying to join in with the Nagano mission so as to provide themselves with 'insurance' and to renew contacts with the Russians. That is why our press is writing that Japan's business world is now in the grip of 'Soviet fever.'"

The history of Soviet-Japanese economic relations has passed the 25-hear mark. Since the conclusion of the 1957 Soviet-Japanese Trade Treaty, commodity exchange between our countries has risen from R34 million (1958) to over R3.5 billion in 1982 or by over one hundredfold.

And even in the most difficult years when certain forces in Japan and abroad made overt attempts to cancel out and freeze the results of Japanese-Soviet cooperation, realistically minded political and business circles in Tokyo insisted on dialogue with Moscow.

At the end of last year, for example, leaders of Tokyo's liaison council of five organizations that are friendly towards the USSR addressed an appeal to the Japanese prime minister demanding that the policy of economic sanctions be abandoned and that a number of special steps be taken to activate Japanese-Soviet trade and economic cooperation. The Japanese-Soviet trade association, which now unites 53 firms, plays an important part in maintaining contacts with the Soviet side.

Unfortunately, the opponents of good-neighborliness and cooperation with our country include not only extreme rightwing Japanese organizations but also certain influential political circles. Prompted by them, Tokyo officialdom has even formulated a carefully conceived system of anti-Soviet actions held in strictly defined days. August 9, for example, is "Anti-Soviet Action Day," September 3 is the date for holding "meetings for the return of the northern territories."

Through reactionary circles' efforts, February 7 was proclaimed "Northern Territories Day." Beginning early in the morning on the first Monday in February, Tokyo's streets were patroled by cars carrying hooligan elements shouting anti-Soviet slogans through megaphones and trying to stop traffic outside the USSR trade legation in Minato District. But the "highlight" of the day was the "rally for the return of the northern territories" held in the capital's (Kudan-Kayka) Hall. Prime Minister Y. Nakasone, like his predecessors, again put forward substantiated territorial claims against the Soviet Union, making them the main condition for the normalization of relations between us. In essence, the rightwing's outcries and the speeches by Tokyo officials merged into a single anti-Soviet chorus.

What do ordinary Japanese think of the territorial claims made against the USSR by the ruling elite? Hearing this question from Soviet journalists, not all Tokyo citizens would freely give a direct answer: Undoubtedly, the frenzied anti-Soviet campaign launched in the country is leaving its mark. "I do not want to think about it. It does not concern me. Of course, the government would do better to pay attention to the employment problem. Thousands of people have lost their jobs recently. Good relations with the USSR could reduce unemployment" -- such are some of the comments of Tokyo citizens questioned that day.

"The February 7 functions and others like it are dangerous because they are acquiring the form not of an isolated action but of a link in a single chain of actions to inflame anti-Soviet feelings," one progressive Japanese journalist said, formulating his thoughts very frankly on that score. "The right wing needs such an atmosphere so as to conduct an arms buildup policy unhindered. The fanning of anti-Sovietism could one day lead to a reactionary outburst, the elimination of democracy and the revival of the dark ways which existed before 1945..."

The "Soviet military threat" myth fanned up by Tokyo is a concentrated manifestation of anti-Sovietism. Indeed, it is designed to justify Japan's increase in military spending and militarization to please the bellicose U.S. Administration and Japan's arms manufacturers.

To the thunder of anti-Soviet drums, Tokyo officialdom increased its military budget in 1983 by 6.5 percent to a postwar record of over 2.75 trillion yen. New Premier Y. Nakasone states that this is the "minimum sum necessary" to "guarantee the country's security." The press here viewed his statement as a reference to the fact that the present government intends to revise the old principle which says that military spending must not exceed 1 percent of GNP. That, after all, is what the United States, which has of late perceptibly intensified its pressure on Japan, is striving for. And not without success.

During Nakasone's recent visit to the United States, it was bluntly pointed out to him that the 6.5 percent military budget increase was "inadequate." Tokyo was also asked to expand the sphere of its preparations for military activity in an area up to 1000 miles from Japanese shores. These demands have received the full support of the extremists.

"The sun rises in the Far East, it has a long journey around the planet. May it warm the earth -- the peaceful and beautiful earth" -- those are the words of a Japanese antiwar song. And it does not matter that Moscow and Tokyo are separated by thousands of kilometers. The lives of our neighboring countries' peoples are based on a single thought -- how to preserve peace. And that requires good-neighborly relations which are not formed overnight but are created by multifaceted cooperation in the political, economic and cultural spheres. As a recent public opinion poll conducted by Tokyo's ASAHI newspaper showed, such cooperation is supported by 65 percent of Japanese who believe that Japanese-Soviet relations should be determined not by anti-Sovietism kindled by the efforts of Tokyo's reactionary circles and their overseas protectors but by the principles of friendship and good-neighborliness.

JAPANESE MINISTER FAVORS CONSTITUTION REVISION

OW060655 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Report by Tokyo corresondent Vykhukhalev]

[Text] Education Minister Mitsuo Setoyama remarked on the issue of the revision of the Constitution at a session of the lower house's Standing Committee on Education on Wednesday, 2 March. In this connection, Radio Moscow's Tokyo correspondent Igor Vykhukhalev has filed the following report:

In his answers to the questions put to him by Isao Yuyama, a dietman of the Japanese Socialist Party, Minister Setoyama stated: It is rather improper that the constitutionality of the self-defense forces cannot be clearly defined. It should be clearly defined so that a controversy over the issue can be avoided. In this context, it would be better to have the Constitution revised.

The mass media has pointed out that Mr Setoyama is known as an advocate of revision of the Constitution. Prior to his appointment as education minister, Mr Setoyama was in charge of the Constitution Research Council of the Liberal Democratic Party. However, his recent remarks in his capacity as a Cabinet member should be regarded as an official view of the government in regard to the issue of Constitution revision.

Education Minister Setoyama as well as other opponents to the Constitution are all well aware that the Constitution and its Article 9 enjoy extensive support among the people. Why, then, is it that they are forcibly attempting to pull the teeth of the peace constitution in spite of the people's opposition? On this point, Education Minister Setoyama has also made quite definite remarks.

Though he admitted that it would be rather difficult to have the Article 9 of the Constitution revised, the education minister stated that it would be necessary to put an end to the controversy about the extent of the armaments permitted in Japan. Should Setoyama's testimony become a reality, then all the debates over the rapid military buildup in Japan, the blockading of straits, the three non-nuclear principles and the so-called defense of the sealanes would certainly become utterly futile.

All these can easily become established facts. And in time, demands for Japan to acquire nuclear weapons of its own will probably become increasingly stronger. In this way, the peace constitution that has won a high appraisal of the world will then become a mere scrap of paper. And thereupon, no one will ever believe in Japan's pledge not to start a war.

Last year, Japan was thrown into an upheaval by the controversy over the revision of textbooks. When Mr Setoyama took up the post of education minister, he did not seem to have meditated on the lesson that could have been learned from this issue. In the wake of the textbook issue, it was just a matter of course that all the countries in Southeast Asia pointed out that the revival of militarism in Japan would constitute a menace to the peace in the region.

Nevertheless, insofar as the retrogressive revision of the Constitution is concerned, it is an extremely serious problem that cannot be compared with the textbook issue. In this connection, none of the neighboring countries of Japan will fail to take notice of the call for revising the Constitution in a retrogressive way.

JAPAN PREPARED TO MAKE ARMS DELIVERIES TO U.S.

LD051433 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Tokyo March 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Anichkin reports:

Japan will not only provide the United States with its up-to-date military technology but also agrees to supply the United States with weapons of its own make. This was stated in parliament by Director of the American Department of the Japanese Foreign Ministry H. Kitamura. Answering an interpellation from a representative of the opposition, he said that if the Pentagon approached the Japanese Government with the request of arms deliveries, such a request could be met.

Tokyo thus reaffirmed the readiness to make yet another step towards renunciation of the officially proclaimed ban on export of armaments, which was consolidated by a parliamentary resolution. Local news analysts point out that export of Japanese Arms will lead to broad-scale cooperation between Japan and the United States in the production of the most up-to-date means of warfare and standardization of armaments.

JAPAN SEEN AS FUTURE U.S. 'NUCLEAR HOSTAGE'

LD051446 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Tokyo March 5 TASS -- The Japanese public is deeply worried over Washington's plans to deploy American land-based cruise missiles in the area of international straits in the territories of Japan and South Korea. The public learnt about these plans from a report by the American magazine AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, which was reprinted by many Japanese newspapers.

THE KYODO TSUSHIN correspondent in Washington said in a dispatch quoting the magazine that the Pentagon began elaborating plans to site missiles in the Korea Strait zone last June and that the plans are aimed at "preventing the passage of Soviet naval vessles through the strait". The Pentagon's plans also provide for blocking the La Perouse and Tsugaru Straits.

According to KYODO TSUSHIN, the Pentagon strategy-makers hope for practical work to implement the plans to begin in 1986.

Reporting the U.S. intention, the news agency said that the United States wants not only to station its cruise missiles on Japanese soil but also to make the Japanese Government begin buying them overseas.

It is quite obvious that another wild undertaking contemplated by the Pentagon, which was disclosed by the American magazine, is a continuation of the Reagan administration's course of imposing on Japan, which formally abides by the three non-nuclear principles -- not to have, not to accept and not to produce nuclear weapons, the deployment on its territory of U.S. nuclear delivery vehicles in order to involve it even deeper in U.S. global strategy.

Earlier Washington announced plans to equip ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet based in Japanese ports with Tomahawk cruise missiles and to move latest F-16 nuclear-capable fighter-bombers to the U.S. Air Force Base Misawa on Honshu in the near future.

There is no doubt that Washington's plans to turn Japan into a nuclear missile arsenal pursue the aim of not only blackmailing Japan's neighbours but also to turn that country itself into a nuclear hostage of the United States.

CPSU DELEGATION'S VISIT TO DPRK REPORTED

PM040835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Korean Workers Party [KWP], a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, visited the DPRK 21 February through 1 March.

It had meetings and talks at the KWP Central Committee International Section on questions of interparty ties between the CPSU and the KWP and certain foreign policy problems. The delegation was received by Kim Hwan, member of the KWP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

PRAVDA REPORTS SOVIET-DPRK ECONOMIC COOPERATION

SK062214 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Today's PRAVDA carried an article on the development of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea. The report from Pyongyang notes that some 60 industrial facilities have been constructed or reconstructed in the DPRK with Soviet participation. These enterprises increased the output of their products in the early 80's over [word indistinct] in rolled products; 45 percent in petroleum products; and 65 percent in electricity. PRAVDA also noted that the DPRK is increasing imports of metallurgical products, cement, various machine tools, machinery and chemical products from the Soviet Union.

TEAM SPIRIT-83 EXERCISES SEEN AS 'PROVOCATION'

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Assessment

LD040949 Moscow TASS in English 0859 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 4 TASS — The boom of artillery fire and the roar of aircraft and tank engines continue for over a month in the south of the Korean peninsula where the American-South Korean "Team Spirit-83" exercises, the Pentagon's biggest militaristic "games" in the Far East in recent years, are under way. The exercises involve over 190,000 American and South Korean servicemen. The Japanese press says that the exercises are now moving into a decisive stage with the troops waging simulated hostilities under conditions of an "emergency", which means, when translated from the Pentagon's jargon, a rehearsal of operations to unleash a military conflict in the Far Eastern region.

"The Team Spirit-83" exercises are so aggressive and so ominous in spirit, the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes, that the People's Democratic Republic of Korea had to put its armed forces on the alert. The new militaristic provocation of Washington and Seoul aroused indignation among progressively-minded people around the world.

What makes the American-South Korean exercises dangerous is also the fact that they are taking place at a time when the militaristic activity of imperialism has sharply increased in the Far East. These exercises leave no doubt that many of the Pentagon's plans in that region are linked with South Korea which has become, by the efforts of the Pentagon, one of the highly militarized states in the world. Its defence expenditures now amount to almost four billion dollars a year, which is one-third of its budget.

One cannot fail to note that Japan is also involved, though indirectly, in these exercises. A considerable part of the American troops and naval forces participating in the exercises are using bases in Japanese territory. High-ranking Japanese officers are present at the exercises as "observers". All these facts look rather ominous, considering the fact that Japanese leaders already talk officially about the possibility of joint military operations by the Armed Forces of Japan and South Korea.

DPRK Holds Rallies

SK051042 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] According to a TASS report from Pyongyang, the workers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are denouncing with vehement indignation, like an angry wave, U.S. provocative acts, namely Team Spirit-83, the U.S.-South Korean joint military exercise which is being conducted in South Korea.

The participants of mass meetings and rallies being conducted throughout the republic are opposing and protesting the policy of aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

NODONG SINMUN writes that social circles of the republic regard this military exercise as hostile act against the DPRK. The paper takes note of the fact that a hurried attempt of the United States to knock into shape a triangular military alliance with the participation of Tokyo and Seoul and is going on concurrently with military exercise.

By forming a new aggressive bloc, Washington is scheming to strengthen its military presence in Asia. NODONG SINMUN writes that a firm roadblock should be set up on the path of the war maniacs.

IZVESTIYA on DPRK Rallies

PM081041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "'No!' to Aggressive Plans"]

[Text] "American Imperialists Out of South Korea." and "No to U.S. Aggressive Aspirations in Asia." -- a mass protest meeting against the large-scale U.S.-South Korean Team Spirit-83 maneuvers was held in Hamgyong-namdo Province under these slogans, TASS reports.

Some 80,000 people took part in it. They resolutely condemned the militarist course of the United States, which is fueling tension on the Asian Continent and obstructing the peaceful unification of Korea. Large protest meetings were also held in Pyongan-pukto, Hwanghae-pukto and other provinces of the DPRK.

TRUD LAUDS SOVIET SOLDIER KILLED IN AFGHANISTAN

PM250849 Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Feb 83 p 4

[Article by Col I. Dynin: "The Stork, a Good Bird"]

[Text] Kabul-Moscow -- For several days the assault troops stormed the craggy mountains gasped for lack of oxygen, wilted in the heat of the foothills and froze in the mountain passes, "attacked" and "defended" Eventually, after all the rough and tumble of the exercises, they returned to their temporary garrison. They would surely collapse on their beds and fall asleep on reaching their tents.

But guards Lt Col Valeriy Klimov, having changed out of his combat gear and shaved off the prickly growth of beard, asked his neighbor for the bayan. Putting his ear to the bellows, as if listening to their breathing rather than the music, he quietly sang:

The fever has passed,
Past the tents we walk,
Of beloved Siberia
And dear folk we talk.

We called on Valeriy on business, but how can you talk about business when someone is singing about life? Sensing that the poetry was not exactly professional and the music was home-made, I asked who wrote the song. Klimov stared and then, without replying, started singing again:

Dark distance lies between us, rivers and untrod heights.
The path that links our hearts
Is drawn by the lines of your letters.
I know you greet the anxious
Summer sorrowing for me.
You expect your son's quick reply
And silently you yearn.

I listened to songs about passes and untrod heights, about letters and the motherland. About readiness to launch an attack. How the soldiers serving Afghanistan need them!

When the two of us were left alone, Valeriy at last answered my question:

"Stork [aist] wrote the poetry. No, it's not a surname. It's just initials and the first two letters of the surname Aleksandr Ivanovich Stovba. He could have been a real poet. A great shame. He died not far from here...."

I soon learned that in the last hours and minutes of his short life platoon commander Lieutenant Stovba accomplished a feat for which he was posthumously awareded the Order of Lenin. I wanted ot know more about his life, about the path Aleksandr trod toward his exploit....

His mother recalls once telling little Sasha about the good bird, the stork, who brings happiness to the home. "Has the stork brought happiness to our home too?", the boy asked.

His mother did not reply immediately. For some reason she was not thinking about happiness. Even many years later she would not have been able to give a quick answer to her son's question. In the hard postwar years, having completed 7 years at school, she went with her father to the plant and worked on the trucks which carried the ash and slag from the furnaces. It was at the plant that she met a young foreman from the depot and soon became his wife. Ivan Andreyevich Stovba had served at the front. As artillery battery first sergeant he had fought his way to Vienna. After engineers' school he completed correspondence courses at the railroad tekhnikum and then at the institute. He moved on and took his wife with him. He became an engineer and she became a machine operator. They applied for and joined the party together.....

But you don't tell all that to a little boy.

Later, when her son had grown up, she read some poetry dedicated to her: "Wrinkled hands, white hair. Mother! Lived a lot, done a lot. Mother! a word which, like the sun, has warmed us for centuries -- Mother! It is hope, it is immorality -- Mother. The first word I said was a simple mama. It contains all things sacred -- Mother!"

The poem was signed: Stork. When Sasha became Aleksandr Stovba and pondered the meaning of life, he wanted just as much as in his childhood years to be like the bird which brings people happiness....

The exercise followed all the laws of modern battle, although the situation was not like that which Lieutenant Stovba had operated in at the military academy. The mountainous terrain dictated its own terms. Subunits were often split up, the apparent proximity of targets was deceptive and the radio kept going off. Add to that the fact the dushmans, waging an undeclared war in Afghanistan, were observing the Soviet troops actions at all stages of the "exercise like vultures. They were afraid of entering into open battle, they were waiting for an opportunity to make a surprise attack.

Having carried out an assignment, the company traveling in mechanized infantry combat vehicles started to emerge from the ravine. Lieutenant Stovba, in charge of a section which had not yet gone down, received the order to cover the column from the rear. While the combat vehicles were forming a line to go out along the dried-up river bed, Aleksandr marked the mortar position and the sector to be covered by machinegun fire. At that very moment he thought he saw a shape move quickly back from a nearby cliff. Taking up his binoculars he looked long and hard but observed nothing suspicious. But suddenly the sound of falling rock reached him from the other side.

Without binoculars one could see dark figures running from rock to rock. "Are they encircling us?" Aleksandr was wondering, when another possibility occurred to him and made him shiver: "They intend to block the platoon's path." There was no time to think. Reporting the situation to his commander, he decided to draw their fire himself and thus save his combat comrades from harm....

We flew to the area where Aleksandr Stovba was killed. The helicopter, loaded with sacks of cement, doggedly and laboriously gained height to cross the snowy peak. The land below appeared to have been tilled by a gigantic plow. After the first chain of mountains there came into view a second, followed by a third. It was clear why the commander was so alarmed: It would be difficult to negotiate the heights which even a helicopter had to struggle to reach.

Reflecting on the times and on himself, Aleksandr wrote:

The sands of time run through my fingers,
The seconds oozing inexorably away....

Time flies still. The days flash by, building into months.... But the place where the lieutenant died has not changed at all. The same bare cliffs worn smooth by the winds of centuries. The same rocky bed of the dried-up river. It is as if all the sounds and voices have been embedded in the rocks forever. There you get a different perception of the details of those tragic minutes....

As the rocks trickled down from above, someone shouted out:

"Basmaks!"

What a foreign and distasteful word. More than 50 years before, his grandfather Andrey Ivanovich Stovba had served in Turkestan as commander of a machinegun platoon. Several times he had fought against gangs of basmaks. The family still had the letter of thanks given to grandfather and signed by the legendary military commander M.V. Frunze.

Years later the grandson who had never seen his grandfather, killed during the Great Patriotic War, followed in his footsteps. He graduated from the Kiev M.V. Frunze General Forces Officers Academy and became a platoon commander. And then he came face to face with the enemies whom the people still call basmaks....

Bullets whistled past, ricocheting off rocks: zing, zing.

"Back everyone! That's an order! I'll hold them off!

It was a deadly dangerous decision. There were dozens of basmaks to face alone. But he only had to hold out for a few minutes. The main force was quite close. Help would be on its way as soon as the comrades heard the gunfire. He did not think of himself, he was only concerned to save the company.

Later, when he was no more, his comrades read in his notebook one of the great Russian commander A.V. Suvorov's dictums: "When it was a matter of the homeland's welfare I forgot about myself." When did Aleksandr make this entry? Perhaps the day he received his party card? "Our family now has its own party organization," he said on returning to the barracks. It appeared to be a joke, but the eyes had a serious look. On joining the party he assumed the same responsibility as his father and mother for all around him.

...The sharp jolt made Stovba's hand slip off the rock he was resting on. He felt something hot and sticky run down his body. "Wounded," Aleksandr thought. Perhaps at that moment he heard someone bark a command far below:

"Quick: There's Stork!"

He was not mistaken: Comrades were hurrying toward him. They clambered up, the rocks tearing the skin from their hands. Falling and getting up again, they rushed to help their Sasha. They wanted so much to make it, but they failed. They and he needed just a few minutes more.

The third bullet tore at his belly. His eyes were filled with whirling colors. The ground heaved, dark gray turning into orange. He lost consciousness....

Coming to, he saw two dushmans very close. He fired at the closer of the two. The other flung himself at him. Two bullets were fired almost simultaneously. A heavy blow in the chest. Hand reaching for his heart, Aleksandr fell face downward, smelling for the last time the smell of the earth....

There you have the last moments of the man who composed the following lines:

Speeding through the years,
A meteorite in the deep blue dark,
I would burn and destroy all adversity
For the sake of life on earth.

Entering the Afghan town where Aleksandr Stovba served, we drove past the local school.

"It has had its share," Maj Gennadiy Gural sighed. "It has come under fire so many times. It was burned down once. We helped to rebuild it. Sasha's platoon had its full complement then."

Yes, even before he fought the basmaks he had seen their black deeds, seen the damaged classrooms and charred desks. Up there, in the mountains, he had taken a stand not only for his combat friends but also for the happy children who hurry in the morning to the school which he also helped to create.

Aleksandr Stovba is no more. But his songs, his weapons and the memory of him remain. The Dnepropetrovsk Publishing House has published a little book of his poems. "The Song Is More Powerful Than the Storm" -- the publishers chose this line of Sasha's as the title. There are teams at plants which have him registered as a worker, and his wages go to the peace fund. At Dneprodzerzhinsk's No 20 school, which Sasha attended, every pupil knows his name. And the platoon he commanded is called the Stovba Platoon.

In a letter home, Aleksandr addresses his mother, saying:

I will come home, Mother, please believe that.
I will return happy and grown.
And how's my little ash tree?
Grown up, no doubt, like its little brother?

His little ash tree is growing. The willows planted on Sasha's grave by the schoolchildren are growing too. The Stovbas' other son -- Serzha -- is growing up. The day will come when he will take his elder brother's place in the ranks, just as Aleksandr took his father's place and his father took his grandfather's place. Life goes on.

DELAYS IN MAIL FOR TROOPS IN DRA CRITICIZED

PM031305 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[Readers' letters, Lietutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin commentary under general heading "Why the Mail Is Delayed"]

[Text] The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editorial office has recently received letters complaining about poor deliveries of mail to the limited contingent of Soviet troops fulfilling their international duty in Afghanistan and of letters from Soviet servicemen to their homes.

Today we publish two readers' letters on this topic and a commentary by our correspondent.

The Letter Took 3 Months

Esteemed editorial office! We are serving in the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. You have to be in our situation to understand what it means to receive a letter from the motherland; how it relieves the burden on one's soul to receive a piece of paper covered with cherished handwriting, and our letters mean as much to our relatives as they do to us. Any delay in receiving a letter means additional worry about our relatives. How are things with them? There is someone responsible for our correspondence -- there is a special service. But evidently someone, somewhere does not have the proper attitude to soldiers' letters. Judge for yourselves.

On 17 October last year A. Trunin, then a guards major but now a guard lieutenant colonel, sent a letter to his relatives in Vitebsk, where it was received on...17 January this year. A registered letter containing family photographs sent to Guards Major A. Shishenev on 23 October and then another letter sent to trace it have not reached the addressee to this day! A letter addressed to guards

Senior Lieutenant O. Zakharov turned up at the opposite end of Afghanistan merely because in the course of sorting it was put in the wrong sack.

We could fill many pages with similar examples. All of us writing this letter have more once found ourselves "victim" of postal communications, and the list of such "victims" could go on and on.

Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Yermolenko, Guards Lieutenant Colonel A. Likhuta, guards Major A. Titov, guards Captain A. Breyev, Guards Lance Corporal V. Artemenko, Guards Private O. Kostyunin, Guards Private Ye. Solovyev.

Every Piece of News Is Precious

Dear editorial office: Our son is fulfilling his international duty on Afghan soil. Realizing how responsible this is and how difficult things are for our son, we try to give him support in letters. Other relatives and friends also write to him regularly. But he...never tires of asking if we have forgotten him:

The trouble is that some letters take about 2 months, and some are lost altogether. Why does this happen?

[Signed] The Sashitov family, Moscow Oblast.

Our Correspondent's Commentary

First of all, I would like to add to the facts cited in the letters: One of my letters took 21 days to go from Kabul to Moscow.

Perhaps the courier and mail communications service of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is to blame? I believe it does have some shortcomings. Officers V. Sudilov and Yu. Shakhin made no secret of them in a conversation with me. But all the same I can testify that the organization of matters on the spot and -- most important -- the attitude of field mail workers exclude the possibility of any substantial delays in delivering letters to military units. People here know the value of a letter and often do not wait for the mail helicopter, but send sacks of mail with passing travelers.

Thus there are weighty grounds for believing that all the unjustified delays take place when the mail is on its way to or from Afghanistan. Those same officers, V. Sudilov and Yu. Shakhin, are seriously concerned about the state of affairs in, for instance, the courier and mail communications center with which they collaborate. Unprocessed heaps of letters are systematically stockpiled there.

The schedule in operation for mail delivery also causes concern. On Monday, for instance, the mail plane does not bring letters "on legal grounds." By no means does it always bring them on Tuesdays. Incidentally, as has become known, this plane has to make more than one landing on each trip to carry out tasks on the way. This means that many errors can occur while it is on its way to us.

In a word, the competent officials should study attentively how to ensure a stable link between servicemen and their friends and relatives. This is an extremely important matter.

[Signed] KARASNAYA ZVEZDA correpondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin.

AFGHAN 'BANDITS' SAID TO POSSESS HEAVY WEAPONS

LD051550 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1325 GMT 5 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Afghan counterrevolutionaries are not ceasing their attempts to subvert the achievements of the April Revolution and make the people of the country turn away from the road to democratic progressive transformations. Our special correspondent Aleksandr Kaverznev reports:

[Begin video recording providing indistinct shots of terrain from helicopter in which Kaverznev is apparently speaking] The snow has melted in the mountains, and the passes through which difficult mountain paths lead from Afghanistan to Pakistan are open. From here it is 15-20 km to the border. The merchant caravans from Jalalabad, an Afghan border town, have set out. By the age-old routes the Afghan nomad tribes with their flocks cross the mountains. Spring is coming in just the usual way.

But it is known for certain that in a few days virtually every caravan proceeding from Turkestan will be fired on by the dushmans, enemies of the people's power. They go in independent groups of 10-15 men, hiding, concealing themselves behind rocks like these behind the stone-walled terraced fields built by the local peasants over many centuries of clearing land plots. The highly-trained, well-armed dushmans will have quite precise diversionary tasks -- where to lay a mine, where to blow up a power transmission line, where to wage terror. For each diversionary action they are paid according to a strict tariff: terror by the piecework payment system, as we might say.

Today units of the Afghan people's army have established control of this gorge. The operation is difficult. The mechanized column could reach only the foot of the mountain (Parunichak), a high mountain, almost 3,000 meters in height. After this the 170 men in the party were taken by helicopter to just above the village (Gigal). After that they had to march on foot, if it can be called marching in this terrain.

This operation has another aim too. There, up above, is the wreckage of a transport aircraft. A few days ago, while approaching Jalalabad with a load of fooststuff and four passengers, it requested permission to descend, and that was the last that was heard of it. Radio communication ceased, there was no news. Then from the village (?to the town) a man, (Mulaim), came and at once reported the wreckage seen by his people in the gorge. The (Gyury) are independent people, they do not let the dushmans pass, they give them an armed rebuff themselves. What is to be said about the aircraft? It is believed that it could have been shot down. Not far from here the dushmans have at their disposal rocket launchers [granatomety], capable of sending missiles over very considerable (?distances), and anti-aircraft weapons.

It is worth thinking about. Let us assess this fact: Is not the enemy's possession of powerful heavy weapons of foreign manufacture proof that an undeclared war is being waged against People's Afghanistan from abroad? [end recording]

CLASH WITH COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES REPORTED

PM071555 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[Report by Captain A. Poltavskiy and Senior Lieutenant M. Syrtlanov under the rubric "On Afghan Soil": "They Helped Out Friends"]

[Text] The tactical training exercise was over. On a small eminence the tank crew commanded by Senior Lieutenant N. Lebedev was waiting for the subunit's combat vehicles to assemble. Two Afghan trucks were traveling along the road below with food for the inhabitants of mountain settlements. Suddenly armed men appeared on the highway. They stopped the trucks, made the drivers get out and themselves took their seats in the cabs. The trucks turned toward the mountains.

But then the Soviet tank rushed forward to head off the bandits. They opened fire on it from the trucks. However, driver-mechanic Private K. Kochkarov increased the tank's speed....

The Afghan drivers, smiling happily, climbed into the truck cabs. They thanked the Soviet servicemen and showed them the "certificates" given them by the dushmans. "The freight has been confiscated for the people" -- was the message on them. At once, without further ado, the drivers tore the pathetic forgeries to pieces.

INDOCHINA COUNTRIES WELCOME IMPROVED RELATIONS

LD042034 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Radio Moscow news analyst Leonid Krichevskiy takes a look at the problem of ensuring lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia. He writes the following:

Historically it so developed that today there are two main groups of countries in the region. There are the three countries of Indochina -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea -- that have chosen the socialist way of development; and there are the countries that form the Association of South East Asian Nations, ASEAN. Those countries are the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore. The present and the future in that area depend on the relations between the two groups. The imperialists and those who support them are deliberately pushing the two groups towards confrontation, and it is easy to guess what such a course could lead to. And what is especially important -- and that is what the different political circles of ASEAN admit more and more frankly -- such a course is against the interests of the people of those countries. It leads away from solving the hard economic and social problems and pushes the countries on the road of militarization. So what can be done. Is there any alternative? Yes, there is. The Governments of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea offer another way. This is the way of a peaceful dialogue and of extending cooperation.

This has again been confirmed by the leaders of the three countries of Indochina when they recently met in Vientaine. They proposed multi and bilaterial meetings, the signing of treaties and the holding of an international conference to discuss the situation in Southeast Asia.

The three countries of Indochina understand very well that improved relations with China could play a very big role in strengthening peace in Southeast Asia, and that is why they have again stated that they would spare no effort in restoring normal relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of peaceful coexistence. And another important and principled trend in the foreign policy of those countries: They seek to make a positive contribution to strengthening the Nonaligned Movement. As was stated in the final document of the top level meeting, the countries of Indochina welcome the coming Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi. They would like to see that forum help the common struggle of the peoples for peace, disarmament, for social progress and economic independence. The position of the countries of Indochina is very important because the imperialists, wishing to distract the attention of the summit from pressing problems, are trying to use the question of Kampuchea's representation as a bone of contention and to impose a discussion of a nonexisting Kampuchean problem. Those maneuvers, however, are being rebuffed by the participants of the conference, and first of all by its organizer, India. They are justly regarded as an attempt to split the Movement of Nonalignment.

CPSU DELEGATION VISIT TO SRV COMPLETED 1 MAR

PM062335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by G.N. Andreyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, visited the SRV 19 February through 1 March. It familiarized itself with experience of party leadership of the economy.

The delegation was received by Nguyen Lam, secretary of the VCP Central Committee, had talks at the VCP Central Committee Economic Section, at the party committees of a number of provinces and the cities of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh, at the SRV State Planning Commission and at certain ministries and departments and visited industrial and agricultural enterprises.

SCIENTISTS DOUBT U.S. CLAIM ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD070036 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1415 GMT 6 Mar 83

["Falsehood" -- TASS headline]

[Text] London, 6 Mar (TASS) -- Australian and British scientists believe that Washington's claim about "the use by the Soviet Union of chemical weapons in Indochina" is groundless and based on falsification. The influential British paper THE OBSERVER writes about this today.

The paper tells about research on leaf samples collected in north Thailand under the supervision of specialists from the United States, carried out in Australia and Britain. It was alleged that they contained traces of toxic chemical substances ("yellow rain") [TASS parentheses] used, according to Washington, by the Soviet Union in Indochina. "After exhaustive tests in the Australian Defense Ministry laboratories, THE OBSERVER points out, scientists concluded they had been hoaxed: "The samples apparently contained no harmful substances and were composed mainly of yellow pollen grains 'glued' together with an unknown binding substance." "Since the examples are obviously fakes, emphasizes a report published as a result of the research, a study of them gives no information regarding the veracity of reports about chemical attacks."

It is known, THE OBSERVER writes further, that British Government experts engaged in research on analogous samples "found similar startling results." The U.S. Department of State acknowledged, the paper notes, that "scientists from the chemical and biological warfare establishment at Porton Down had analyzed samples of 'yellow rain' and were puzzled by the presence of pollen." Citing well-informed Washington sources, the paper points out that "the Thatcher government has found itself in an embarrassing situation because it has evidence which undermines the campaign unfolded by the United States which purports to prove that the Soviet Union allegedly violates international agreements concerning chemical and bacteriological weapons. [quotation marks as received]

As is known, the Soviet Union has repeatedly officially refuted slanderous assertions of this type which emanate from the American Administration. They have also been refuted by the report of UN commission experts. Nor could they have been confirmed, since there have been no facts -- nor are there any facts -- of the use of chemical weapons by the Soviet Union.

This campaign constitutes Washington's psychological subversion aimed at diverting the world public's attention from the monstrous U.S. crimes in Indochina where, to this very day, consequences of the use of chemical weapons during the years of American aggression are being felt. Washington is also striving to justify its recent decision to develop production of new types of this barbaric weaponry.

The current report in THE OBSERVER which emphasizes that "taken together, the findings of the Australian and British scientists seriously weaken American assertions that the USSR is using chemical weapons in Indochina and Afghanistan," bears witness to the mendacity of the initiators of this campaign.

PRAVDA CITES JARUZELSKI'S KATOWICE SPEECH

PM272241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "PZPR Voivodship Conference in Katowice"]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 February -- According to PAP reports, a PZPR voivodship report-back conference has been held in Katowice which was addressed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. He said in particular that the party is restoring its strength and activating its ranks and is becoming increasingly deeply aware of the essence of its historic responsibility, although much remains to be done within its own ranks. Great efforts are still required from us in order to eradicate and overcome everything that prevents us from winning the full confidence of the masses. This remains the fundamental task of the Marxist-Leninist party.

The party is struggling against the political enemy. The opponent is still active, despite the fact that his main headquarters have been crushed, the plans aimed at socialist Poland have been unmasked and the working people are becoming increasingly aware of the true aims of, and the harm done by, the counterrevolutionary opposition.

The opposition, inspired and supported from abroad, follows a course of fanning various conflicts. We will fight firmly against this opponent, W. Jaruzelski stressed. At the same time it is necessary to show tolerance toward people who have been misled, who have lost their direction and are burdened with doubts and resentment. They must be with us. This applies first and foremost to the workers and the young. Many have fallen under the influence of demagogic agitation. The subtle "stage managers" and inciters bear the main guilt for misleading them. It was they who sowed hatred and called for anarchy.

The speaker noted the decisive role played by the workers in socialist Poland, a role which should be given still greater practical and concrete expression, including in the political and moral spheres. It is a great obligation for the party to maintain close and direct links with the working class and nonparty workers.

An acute struggle is being waged in Poland for the people's consciousness and for their attitude toward what is happening in the country and in the world. The opponents of socialism are trying to make use of the economic hardships for their purposes. They try to suggest to the people that no positive changes whatsoever occurred last year and that we have no program for overcoming the crisis, W. Jaruzelski continued. The majority of people are well aware that the views disseminated by our opponents differ from the truth, but nevertheless we cannot fail to acknowledge that they have met with some response among certain circles. In this connection he reminded those present that toward the end of 1981, as a result of the destructive activity of antistate forces, production in the country had disintegrated and the threat of catastrophe hung over the country.

This sick and exhausted socioeconomic organism was hit quite deliberately by U.S. and Western sanctions, dishonest in their purpose and causing great damages to the Polish people. Despite all the difficulties, Poland is moving forward thanks to the patriotism of the working class and the overwhelming majority of working people, thanks to the invaluable Soviet aid, thanks to fraternal cooperation with the other CEMA countries.

The second half of last year saw a slow but systematic growth of industrial production and the emergence of a number of other favorable factors in the spheres of labor productivity, exports and improved supplies.

W. Jaruzelski further noted that it is the ideological and political duty of each PZPR member to define the links between internal problems and their class and international context. Burdened by the hardships of daily life, he said, we have given the opponent too much scope in this sphere of public awareness.

The main thrust of the jctions of present-day imperialism involves attempts to disrupt balance on a worldwide scale and reverse the historic transformations which resulted from World War II. This trend has become especially dangerous over the last few years. Its basic driving force is the United States or, more precisely, the most reactionary groups of U.S. capital, represented by the present administration.

In this context W. Jaruzelski devoted part of his speech to the FRG's foreign policy, some aspects of which have recently caused indignation and resolute protest in Poland. We cannot fail to note, W. Jaruzelski declared, that people in the FRG ruling elite, people not at all on the fringes but at the very center of a large political party, nourish and publicly voice hopes about the possibility of "getting something back from Poland." It is true that the legalistic formulations sound very refined. But we are not talking about formulations, we are talking about the crux of the matter.

Let no one count on us having a short memory. The revival of revanchist calculations in the FRG is yet another clear reminder of the unbreakable unity between the socialist and national preconditions for Poland's state existence. We have no intention of ignoring this latest recurrence of revanchism in the FRG or of treating it as an absurd prank. For the first time in our history we have a firm and reliable military and political guarantee. The strong Polish Armed Forces are standing guard over our borders. Standing by them is the mighty allied Soviet Army, whose 65th anniversary we are celebrating. Together with the other armies from the Warsaw Pact states it is protecting the territorial integrity of the socialist community, thus carrying out the behest of the 600,000 Soviet soldiers who fell on the banks of the Bug and the Oder. W. Jaruzelski concluded.

TALKS IN POLAND ON JOINT PUBLICATIONS CITED

LD052209 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] A delegation of Soviet book publishers has visited the Polish People's Republic, where the tenth regular session of the Soviet-Polish working group on publishing and the dissemination of literature took place. Here to talk about it is Vasiliy Antonovich Slastenenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses and head of the delegation:

[Begin Slastenenko recording] A number of important questions concerning the publication of social-political literature and fiction and the propaganda and dissemination of the book were examined at the group's meeting. Taking into consideration the wishes of the Polish side the USSR's progress publishing house and the Polish Ksiazka I Wiedza House will, in the period 1983-90, jointly publish the complete works of Vladimir Ilich Lenin in Polish in 55 volumes. Progress and Ksiazka I Wiedza will continue to publish collections of the classics of Marxism-Leninism in Polish: 20 such collections will be published by 1985. The Soviet Progress and Raduga publishing houses -- again jointly with Polish publishers -- will from 1984 begin publication of a special library for young people which will include up to 30 bboks on Social-Political and fictional topics containing the works of Soviet authors. I should also like to mention one further interesting initiative by Soviet and Polish publishing houses: the publication, for the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic, of a joint anthology entitled: Community. It will include works by Soviet and Polish authors telling of the international friendship of the peoples of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic and of cooperation between the fraternal countries.

It was decided unanimously at our meeting to intensify the work of publishing houses in the propaganda of Marxism-Leninism, the achievements of real socialism, the peace-loving foreign policy of the fraternal countries, and in exposing the antihumane nature of present-day imperialism and its aggressive plans.

During the Soviet delegation's stay in the Polish People's Republic, a protocol was signed on cooperation between the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, the Polish Ministry of Culture and Art and the workers' cooperative publishing house Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch of the PZPR Central Committee, in the fields of publishing and the book trade for 1983. [end recording]

RUSSIAN BOOK DESCRIBES ANTI-POLISH 'CONSPIRACY'

LD041232 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Tbilisi March 4 TASS -- The local publishers of fiction, "Merani," have put out in Russian a book about the psychological warfare waged by the imperialists against the Polish People's Republic in 1980-82. The book, entitled "Conspiracy Against Poland," presents a picture of the permanent political, economic and ideological aggression of the United States and a number of its NATO allies against Poland and other countries of the socialist community. The author of the book, doctor of history Georgiy Vachnadze, is a senior research associate of the Sociological Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The book analyzes in detail the anti-Polish and anti-socialist course of Kuron, Michnik, Modzolewski, Rulewski and other extremists in the Solidarity leadership. It examines the large-scale subversive activities carried out in Poland by the Western press, the radio stations Free Europe, Voice of America, BBC and Deutsche Welle, and the reactionary emigre forces. The author makes a point of the fact, which has no precedent in present-day international relations, that the U.S. President personally orchestrated anti-Polish TV shows and other subversive campaigns.

"The United States flaunted its desire to have socialism in Poland democratized," the introduction to the book says. "This is not so. The United States is seeking to restore capitalism, first in Poland and then in other East European countries. But even these plans do not exhaust the global ambitions Washington would like to further at the Poles' expense. The Polish events hurt European capitalist countries, enhanced political instability in them, gave encouragement to the ultraright-wing and conservative forces, thus stimulating crisis phenomena in the economy.

"The U.S. efforts directly involved in the Polish crisis West Germany, not only because of its proximity to Poland but also because of the artificially incited revanchist sentiments among the two million Germans who had lived in traditionally Polish lands before 1945," the author writes.

The act of economic subversion of imperialism against Poland began with large-scale supplies of licences, industrial raw materials and equipment on credit and ended with the refusal of Western countries to accept manufactured goods as repayment of Polish debts and with a steep rise in interest on credits.

The book exposes those who inspired the Western conspiracy against Poland, those reckless adventurists and their henchmen who would like very much to use the Polish People's Republic as a chip in a big gamble, the destruction of real socialism in a number of European countries. The conspiracy of the inspirers of another anti-communist crusade against the countries of real socialism, the book stresses, has naturally ended in failure.

MOSCOW LEADERS GREET PRAGUE COUNTERPARTS

PM071539 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Cordial Congratulations"]

[Text] V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, have sent a congratulatory telegram to Comrade Antonin Kapek, first secterary of Prague CPCZ City Committee, and Comrade Frantisek Stafa, mayor of Prague, in connection with the 35th anniversary of the Czechoslovak working people's February victory over reaction.

The telegram said: On behalf of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, Moscow Gorispolkom and all Muscovites we send you, the Prague CPCZ City Committee, the National Committee and all inhabitants of Prague, fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on the 35th anniversary of the Czechoslovak working people's February victory over reaction.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party the working people of the CSSR and its capital have achieved considerable successes in building socialism on Czechoslovak soil during the period which has elapsed since the historic victory.

We note with satisfaction that the friendly links and longstanding cooperation between Moscow and Prague are developing successfully, making a weighty contribution to the strengthening of fraternal Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship. The Prague Days Festival held in Moscow is convincing new proof of this.

We wish you and all Communists and working people of Prague new achievements in fulfilling the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and further prosperity for your motherland.

NOVIKOV, HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSS CONSERVATION

LD051911 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Comrade Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the commission of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers for conservation of the environment and rational use of natural resources, has received Gonda, chairman of the National Environmental Protection Agency of the Hungarian People's Republic. During their friendly talk they discussed questions of further developing international cooperation in the protection of nature.

SUPREME SOVIET HONORS MSZMP'S NEMETH

LD042221 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] A prominent leader of the Hungarian Communist Worker's Movement, Karoly Nemeth, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution by decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for great services in the cause of strengthening fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union, and in connection with his 60th birthday. The high award was presented to Comrade Nemeth by Bazovskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the Hungarian People's Republic.

In accepting the Order of the October Revolution, Karoly Nemeth said:

[Begin recording in Hungarian fading to Russian translation] Above all I would like to warmly thank the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the high award. This award is for me a reflection of those close ties of friendship and cooperation which connects our parties and peoples. I direct all my energy to ensure that the fraternal Hungarian-Soviet relations strengthen and develop. In the recent history of our motherland there have been two dates, 1945 and 1956, when the Soviet Union brought and defended freedom on Hungarian soil. These events constitue a stable foundation of our friendship, and it is precisely in this spirit that I am trying to work in the interests of strengthening the fraternal inviolable friendship of our peoples. I am confident that by fraternal efforts we will achieve still further successes on the path of building a new society, said Karoly Nemeth, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. [end recording]

NEW SAM-5 POSITIONS ON PACT BORDERS REPORTED

DW041303 Bonn DIE WELT in German 4 Mar 83 p 6

[Gregor Kondek report]

[Text] Munich -- The Soviets have begun to build further SAM-5 (anti-aircraft missiles) positions at the borders of the Warsaw Pact. In addition to a base south of Rostock and east of Schwerin (reports by DIE WELT on 19 February), recent reports indicate that a second SAM-5 position is under construction in the Schaala-Keilhaus area (Rudolstadt Kreis in Thuringia) and a third, west of Plzen in Czechoslovakia.

The aim of developing a deeply staggered defense belt with various types of anti-aircraft missiles (they have different ranges and radar limits) is to have a weapon against the effective Western early warning reconnaissance planes of the AWACS type. The SAM-5 missile has a range of 300 km. The distance between the positions in Schwerin, Plzen and Thos in Hungary is 500 km each. The respective second positions in the GDR and in Hungary are reserve security positions if one of the mentioned SAM-5 positions should break down.

This defense line runs through central Europe to the south of southern Europe, from the Baltic area to the Adriatic. With these systems the AWACS planes, with their highly sensitive equipment and data-processing installations which can easily recognize movements and operations behind the Iron Curtain, can be destroyed.

U.S. TO DEPRIVE ROMANIA OF 'FAVORED NATION' STATUS

LD050901 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] President Reagan has said Romania will be deprived of its most-favored nation status in trade with the United States as of 30 June. The pretext for this discriminatory decision is new emigration regulations introduced in Romania. Washington keeps trying to impose its will on the socialist nations by resorting to economic sanctions.

BTA DIRECTOR SCORES 'SLANDER CAMPAIGN'

LD050010 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Sofia March 4 TASS -- A campaign of slander played up in the West against the People's Republic of Bulgaria and other countries of the socialist community concerning Bulgaria's alleged involvement in the attempt on the life of John Paul II is nothing else than an undisguised act of political subversion which has been masterminded by the Central Intelligence Agency of the USA, said Bojan Traikov, director general of the Bulgarian News Agency BTA, at a press conference here today.

It became known a few days ago, he went on to say, that U.S. President Reagan had ordered that a special group be set up in the CIA with the aim of conducting a "detailed investigation" into the circumstances of the attempt on the life of the pope and "assisting" the investigation by the Italian authorities. It turned out that the CIA "assistance" led to a situation whereby the Italian investigation agencies, acting at one with the organisers of the anti-Bulgarian provocation, made an attempt to add a new aspect to it. They began to make allegations about the "complicity" of the Bulgarian citizen Antonov in preparing an attempt on the life of former figure from "Solidarity", Walesa.

Bulgaria, Bojan Traikov said, strongly rejects this totally unfounded lie and regards it as a definite desire of the falsifiers and slanderes to continue the anti-Bulgarian campaign within the framework of the "crusade" against socialist countries.

BRIEFS

CEMA COMMITTEE SESSION -- The 15th session of the CEMA committee for cooperation in the field of material-technical supplies opened in Kiev on 1 March. The session participants will examine topical questions concerning cooperation among fraternal countries in the field of material-technical supplies, exchange experiences in the effective utilization of material resources, and draw up a program for further expanding joint operations to mechanize and automate loading, unloading and other labor consuming processes. They will also listen to a number of reports by leading experts in the field of material-technical supplies and visit the enterprises of the Ukrainian state supply system. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 1 Mar 83 AU]

CEMA COMMITTEE BACKGROUND -- According to Genadiy Andreyevich Mikhaylov, deputy chief of the State Committee of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers for Material Supply of the National Economy, the CEMA committee for cooperation in the field of material-technical supplies meets twice a year at the level of department chiefs in charge of material-technical supplies in CEMA countries. This is the first time the committee meets in Kiev. Its agenda includes the following items: Expanding cooperation among CEMA member-countries in the field of the economical and rational utilization of fuel, energy, raw materials and other resources; examination of the work carried out to implement the long term special-purpose program for cooperation in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials; examination of the experience of CEMA member-countries in the use of waste paper; and a number of other problems. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 2 Mar 83 AU]

USSR-GDR CULTURAL COOPERATION -- A plan for cooperation for 1983 between the USSR Goskino and the Main Cinema Directorate of the Ministry of Culture of the German Democratic Republic has been signed today in Moscow. During the talks, emphasis was laid on the effectiveness of cooperation, which was promtoed the further development of friendly links between our countries. The new plan envisages the holding of joint festivals, film weeks and premieres. Film experts from the GDR have been invited to the all-union film festival to be held in Leningrad in May, and to the 13th international film review in Moscow in July. An agreement has also been signed about scientific-technical cooperation in the sphere of cinematography to run until 1990. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 4 Mar 83 LD]

RESULTS OF FRG ELECTION IS ASSESSED

Moscow TV Observer

LD071551 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 7 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast: Commentary by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Hello, comrades. The results of the FRG parliamentary election should hardly be considered unexpected. The short but very acute election campaign was waged in circumstances that were unfavorable from the very beginning for the Social Democrats. The previous government coalition in Bonn, headed by the Social Democrats, collapsed less than 6 months ago; this could not fail to cause disappointment, fatigue and discontent in that party's ranks.

Because of its vacillations and the lack of clarity of its own position, its leadership was not able to mobilize the great potential of the antiwar movement in the country. On the other hand, the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] leaders managed to lay all the responsibility for West Germany's socioeconomic ills on their rivals, the Social Democrats, who held responsibility of government for 12 years, after all. True, in countries where political fellow-thinkers of the West German conservatives -- such as in the United States or Britain -- are at the helm of state, the situation is even worse. Unemployment has risen by another 700,000 in the FRG itself over the 5 months that the CDU/CSU has been in power; the situation of the working population has deteriorated sharply, but this has somehow been drowned out in the noise of the election battles.

In the opinion of observers, a substantial influence was also exerted on the result of the election by the intensive psychological brainwashing in favor of the right-wing parties carried out against the voters by the Washington administration and NATO circles. Reagan's appeals and statements, Vice President Bush's visit to West Germany, the daily propaganda exercises of NATO figures -- all this will remain as an example of overt and crude interference by external forces in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

There are no other words for it: The CDU/CSU parties have been successful. However, at the same time, they did not achieve the goal they originally set: an absolute majority of votes. Power will have to be shared once again -- most likely with those same Free Democrats -- and the new government in Bonn will evidently be called the Kohl-Genscher Government, as before. Let us also note the success of the Green Party, which has gained deputies' seats in the parliament for the first time.

So the elections are over. However, difficult problems remain for West Germany, among them, the problem of deployment of 108 U.S. Pershing II and 96 U.S. cruise missiles on FRG territory. Will the Federal Republic become Washington's nuclear-missile hostage and a center for increasing tension in the European situation, or will it find the strength to smash this vicious circle and continue the policy of good-neighborly relations with all European states? This problem remains for the FRG regardless of this or that governing combination. One must hope that its solution will be dictated in the country's national interest, and in the interest of good sense and peace.

Bonn Dispatch

LD071553 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Correspondent Viktor Glazunov Bonn dispatch]

[Text] The main outcome of the elections is that the Christian/Liberal coalition that came to office last autumn will continue to rule in Bonn and that Helmut Kohl will remain as chancellor.

However, not everything will be the way it was in Bonn since the elections on Sunday, 6 March. The positions of the Free Democrats were weakened considerably with one-third fewer seats in the Bundestag, and that will certainly have an a effect on the coming coalition talks and the formation of a new cabinet of Helmut Kohl.

Obviously the Free Democrats will have to drop a few posts in the Government coalition. The elections have also produced a different kind of changes [as heard]. A new force, the Green Party, has appeared in the West German Parliament. The Greens have raised the more pressing issues of West German reality, above all those of environmental protection. They are also opposed to the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles.

The Social Democrats have also made big changes in their approach to the missile issue. It is a fact that the NATO missile decision was taken under the Social Democratic Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. He is even considered the father of the very idea of NATO's rearmament, so-called. For a long time the Social Democratic leaders upheld Reagan's zero-option. The situation changed during the election campaign. A major role was played in that by the new Soviet peaceable initiatives on reducing nuclear arms in Europe. The Social Democrat's candidate for chancellorship, Hans-Jochem Vogel, made an election promise of doing his best to make it unnecessary to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles.

But why didn't this stand get a majority support, although it is a majority in West Germany that opposes deployment of the new missiles according to the numerous opinion polls over a long period of time? Apparently voters failed to get a good idea of the quite definite transformation in the stand of the Social Democrats. But the main thing that helped Kohl to beat Vogel were [as heard] the consequences of the economic crisis West Germany is going through. The Christian Democrats played up such things as massive unemployment, disrupted finances, and rising prices and passed them off as a great legacy of the 13-year-long rule by the Social Democrats; a legacy that could be overcome, allegedly, only with the help of them, Christian Democrats. But it is also true that the Christian Democrats were unable to offer any recipe for dealing with the crisis.

The West German elections are passed, but problems remain. Above all, there is the problem of the deployment of missile which affects the interests of all Europeans, not only West Germans. The returns in the elections with Christian Democrats gaining in position -- and they are the ones who embrace the Reagan zero-option -- are disturbing for all people who regard the deployment of new American missiles as a serious threat, that nuclear war may break out.

On the other hand, along with the massive antimissile movement in West Germany, there has appeared since 6 March an influential parliamentary opposition to the blind toeing of Washington's nuclear missile line. This outcome of the past elections may play a role in the struggle that is to unfold this year on the issue of new American missiles in West Germany.

PRAVDA Report

LD081054 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0802 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, 8 Mar (TASS) -- The following is the full text of a report by Yevgeniy Grigoryev and Yuliy Yakhontov from Bonn, and published in PRAVDA today under the heading: "Mandates Allocated on the Results of the Elections in the FRG."

Bundestag elections were held in the Federal Republic of Germany yesterday [as received]. According to preliminary figures, 89.1 percent of the electors took part. As a result of the voting, the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] bloc obtained 48.8 percent of the votes, which gives it 244 seats -- 18 more than in the previous composition of the Bundestag.

The Social Democrats [SPD], for which 38.2 percent of the electors voted, lost 25 seats. They will now have 193 representatives in the Bundestag. The Free Democratic Party [FDP], contrary to numerous predictions, did manage to overcome the 5 percent barrier. It lost 19 seats and now has only 34. Another party will henceforth be represented in the Bundestag -- the "Greens" party (GP). This is the first time that this new political union [ob'yedineniye] has managed to have its candidates elected to Parliament. The 5.6 percent of the votes obtained by the GP gave it 27 deputies mandates.

Yesterday's voting was preceeded by weeks of tough pre-election struggle conducted against the background of a tense internal political situation. This situation was influenced by a severe economic crisis and, primarily, by mass unemployment. More than 2.5 million working people are now unemployed and an additional million are partially unemployed. Broad sections of the population feel insecure about their future and fear they might lose their means of support.

The CDU/CSU conducted its pre-election campaign under the slogan "Vote for Economic Upsurge," promising a fast revival of economic activities, an increase in the number of available jobs and thus a reduction in unemployment. In other words, many voters who formerly supported other parties, primarily the SPD, now decided to "try their luck" with the CDU/CSU, hoping that the "Christians", being closely linked to big capital, would be in a position to deal with the handicaps.

Maneuvering skillfully in the election campaign, the CDU leaders also took into account, to a certain degree, the anti-war sentiments prevailing in the country, the growing thirst of West German citizens for peace and security and their anxiety regarding the plans for deploying the new U.S. medium-range weapons on FRG territory. The CDU/CSU added "an element of peaceableness" to their slogans and managed to some degree to conceal the fact that they continue to support the American "zero option" which is in effect blocking the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States.

As far as the Free Democrats are concerned, they managed to retain their seats in parliament literally by a thread, with -- as the newspapers say -- their leadership not being sure until the last moment whether they would be able to hold on to seats in the Bundestag. Many voters have never forgiven the party leadership for September last year, when the FDP leaders broke up the 13-year old coalition with the Social Democrats and entered into an alliance with the CDU/CSU, allowing this block to come to power.

The Social Democrats suffered a serious defeat. W. Brandt, the party chairman, and H.J. Vogel, the party's candidate for chancellor, admitted this in their speeches. Undoubtedly, the discontent of a considerable number of West German citizens with the former socioeconomic policy of the government, which, until September last year, had been led for 13 years by representatives of the SPD. This played a role in the SPD's defeat as did the absence of a precise program by this party for extricating the country from the crisis and for solving the most acute program which concerns millions of people -- unemployment. The well-known inconsistency of this party in its approach to security matters, which did not exclude "further arming" [dovooruzheniye] by NATO, made itself felt in the area of foreign policy.

In the meantime, the decisive and uncompromising position of the Greens on the issue of deploying American medium-range nuclear weapons, their categorical "no" to missiles and their intention to continue the struggle against their deployment, both inside parliament and outside its walls, brought success to the party. It can be said that the Green Party's entry into the Bundestag was the chief sensation at yesterday's [as received] elections. This is the first occasion in many years that a new party has managed to fight its way into the West German Parliament.

The entry of the Greens into the tenth convocation of the Bundestag noticeably changes its political profile. This was what prevented the CDU/CSU from obtaining an absolute majority in Parliament.

Thus, the early elections for the Bundestag are over. They brought about a new disposition of forces to the parliamentary scene in Bonn. Now the CDU/CSU leaders will bear state responsibility for the social and economic situation in the country and for the question of whether or not the FRG is going to be turned into a launching pad for American first-strike nuclear weapons. Commentators in the FRG note how serious these problems are, and that the well-being and future of the country will be determined to a considerable degree on how these problems are solved.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Comment

PM081049 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent V. Vinogradov dispatch for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA under the rubric "Bonn on the Line": "Elections Over"]

[Text] The last 2 months brought a torrent of appeals, promises and invocations to the West German voter. The shortlived nature of the election campaign meant that no sooner had it begun that it entered the "acute phase." Election conferences gave way to a whole series of rallies which sometimes became real propaganda shows.

Two problems were at the center of attention -- the consequences of the nuclear missile arms race and rapidly growing unemployment. Representatives of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] bloc, which reflects the interest of big capital, and the Free Democratic Party [FDP], which is the party of the petty and middle bourgeoisie, juggled with the words "peace," "security" and "military equilibrium," and in essence defended the U.S. stance on disarmament questions and upheld the so-called zero option, which pursues just one goal -- that of achieving U.S. military superiority. An avalanche of data and figures was intended to prove an imaginary "Soviet superiority."

According to preliminary figures the CDU/CSU bloc received 48.8 percent of the votes, enough to form a government from its representatives. The Social Democratic Party [SPD] suffered a defeat, gaining 38.2 percent of the votes. Some 6.9 percent of voters voted for the FDP.

What affected the election results?

To a considerable extent, the support of "the mass media, where the CDU/CSU has strong positions. Their representatives control six of the nine television and radio companies belonging to the ARD Corporation, and fully control the second television channel (ZDF).

Moreover the CDU/CSU bloc received generous help from industrial and banking magnates -- after all, representatives of nearly 1,000 major concerns and banks belong to the CDU and CSU economic councils. On the eve of the election, businessmen carried out a maneuver which, in military language, is called "rifle to the ground" -- that is, they refrained from making new investments. The aim was to wait for the election results. CDU/CSU representatives were not slow to take advantage of this, spreading the propaganda thesis that the conditions for new investments would be created only when people who "know how to manage economic affairs correctly" -- that is, themselves -- were again in power.

At times the magnates exerted crude pressure on the workers, seeking to make them vote for CDU/CSU bloc candidates. (F. Lebert), the owner of a transport and dispatch firm in the Bavarian city of Kempten, sent his workers a circular demanding unambiguously: Do not vote for the Social Democrats. If they win, the businessman stated, "many of the firm's employees will lose their jobs." (V. Virig), owner of a construction firm in Siegburg, directly asked his workers and employees to vote for the CDU.

H.D. Genscher, chairman of the FDP and FRG foreign minister, played into the hands of his coalition partners.

Perhaps the only "difference" was that from time to time he declared the possibility of achieving some kind of "interim solution" at the Geneva talks.

As for the SPD, while acknowledging the negative consequences of the profound economic crisis for the working people, it was in effect unable to indicate concrete ways out of the prevailing situation. At times it was hard for the voter to understand what economic strategy was proposed by which party and what a particular party intended to do to improve the situation. Admissions appeared more than once in the press that the parties themselves know no effective formula for healing the acute socioeconomic ailment.

Great attention is attracted here by the "Green" party, which, having gained 5.6 percent of the votes, will for the first time be represented in Parliament. Having no precise organizational structure or political platform, the party has gathered speed on the basis of slogans directed against the deployment of new American missiles in the FRG and calls for the protection of the environment. At the same time the party makes contradictory and even utopian demands in many respects.

The clearest, most consistent position in the election struggle was that of the German Communist Party [DKP]. The short, but expressive slogan "Jobs, Not Missiles!" reflects its main aim. The Communists, who truly express the interests of the working class and all working people in the FRG, were forced to defend their positions in the conditions of police surveillance. DKP representatives were presented with all kinds of obstacles to block their access to the mass media to put forward their election program.

Green Party 'Success'

LD072013 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Mar 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov and Georgiy Alekseyev]

[Text] The Green Party in the FRG intends to use all available parliamentary measures to prevent the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in the country's territory. As the agency Associated Press reports, such a statement was made by Green's Party Bundestag Deputies Petra Kelly and (Otto Schilling). They were holding one of the first press conferences on the results of the parliamentary elections in the FRG, which were held on 6 March. This party, which unites representatives of the antiwar movements and defenders of the environment, has got into Parliament for the first time, having taken 27 seats.

The main point of the Green's pre-election program was opposition to the NATO missile decision. Consequently, their success reflects the dominant mood in the West German public. Petra Kelly and (Otto Schilling) stated that they will now take their struggle to the Bundestag. They called this their constitutional obligation. The Green Party leadership correctly refers to the West German Constitution, the 26th Article of which bans any action aimed at undermining peace.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS FRENCH-NATO MILITARY TIES

LD080947 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 8 TASS -- Fresh prominence has lately been given to a tendency for revising the French military doctrine KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today. The newspaper recollects the French-West German summit in Bonn last autumn and cites the London GUARDIAN as saying that, according to NATO's high-ranking experts, France's desire to draw closer to complete military re-integration with NATO emerged during the summit.

The French side officially denied the allegation. Commentators, however, explained them mostly by an understanding of "political risks" inevitably intrinsic in such projects.

Strange as it might seem, the newspaper continues, there are those in France who try to explain the tendency for revising De Gaulle's military doctrine by the wish to ensure at least some degree of Western Europe's independence from the United States in military matters. However, America has been pinning from the start its own hegemonistic military and political plans on projects for "European defence." Today new sly schemes are being hatched. The U.S. Administration regards "Euroatlantic integration" as an additional possibility for unleashing and fighting in the European Continent a "limited" nuclear war with what it considers the minimal threat to the United States. This aim is also pursued by Washington's striving to secure by all means the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

SOVIET REPORTAGE ON 16TH PCI MILAN CONGRESS

Berlinguer Report

LD031412 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Milan March 3 TASS -- (TASS and PRAVDA special correspondents):

A report entitled "The Initiatives and Proposals of the Italian Communists" has been delivered by Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, at the party's 16th congress taking place here.

The situation which has taken shape in Italy today compels us to concentrate every effort on the task of overcoming the grave crisis gripping the country, he said. This is the key subject of the present congress.

Analysing the international situation, Enrico Berlinguer said that the present-day world situation is characterised by three factors: the participation of the mass of people in the struggle for their future; the scientific and technological revolution; and the particular danger posed by the weapons of mass destruction. The present situation obliges all mankind, all the peoples and all the states to work to safeguard peace, the speaker said. We resolutely expose and struggle against the most dangerous policy of Reagan and his followers, which poses a threat to the independence of the peoples and to the sovereignty of states, including U.S. allies in Western Europe.

The speaker further said that the struggle for peace was not equivalent to struggle against imperialism because, as he put it, the policy of socialist countries sometimes generates tension, including tension between those countries themselves. Enrico Berlinguer believes that the main role in sfafguarding peace has now been vested in the forces which do not contend that the world is divided into political and ideological blocs opposed to each other.

The general secretary of the Italian Communist Party spoke highly of the Soviet peace initiatives put forward by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. We regard them as a basis for constructive talks, he said.

According to the speaker, the arguments which are invoked by the United States, France and Italy to reject the Soviet proposals on the need to count the French and British strategic medium-range nuclear weapons in the talks are groundless.

Enrico Berlinguer strongly criticized the foreign policy of the Italian Government, which was the first of the West European Governments to make national territory available for the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles.

We demand that the Italian authorities stop constantly saying yes to the demands of the U.S. Administration. The government of our country, he said, should refuse to regard the decision on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles of the USA in Comiso and in Western Europe in 1983 as automatic. This question should again be submitted for consideration at the Italian Parliament.

Those who believe that the deployment of new American cruise missiles in Europe means the "balancing out" of forces are badly mistaken. The Italian Communists consider this stand erroneous, illusory and dangerous, the speaker noted. The general secretary of the Italian Communist Party said it is important to achieve a universal freeze on nuclear arms. "It is necessary to go over from the arms race to competition in disarmament," he said. World catastrophe can be prevented today.

The speaker commented on the mounting peace movement in Italy, other West European countries, the United States and Japan. "It is necessary to step up peace efforts and to launch new urgent initiatives in this field," he said. Our party should continue to make special efforts in this area.

Turning to aspects of the international economic policy of the White House, Enrico Berlinguer characterized its consequences for European states and particularly for developing countries as "appalling". Today's capitalism does not know how to overcome its internal contradictions.

Dwelling on domestic political problems, Enrico Berlinguer took issue with those opponents of the Communist Party who claim that there is no longer any point in struggling for socialism. Present-day realities show that struggle for socialism is essential.

At the same time, dwelling on current events, the speaker formulated the tasks which boil down to partial solutions to the worst problems facing the country and the people today. "We would not like anything more than matching forces in Italy with a serious and consistent socialist reformism of the European type," he said.

The speaker said that the political and socio-economic situation in Italy had worsened dramatically during the period since the 15th Congress of the Italian Communist Party. Unemployment has grown considerably and the deficit of the state budget increased. The deficit was expected to be 50,000 billion lire in 1982, whereas in actual fact it exceeded 76,000 billion lire. There is a dramatic deterioration in every area of activity of the state machinery. In our view, Berlinguer said, this situation may provoke an anti-democratic shift in the Appennines.

The democratic alternative in Italy we are offering is an alternative to the Christian Democratic Party and its system of power, Enrico Berlinguer said. The crux of the communist proposals is to form an alliance of all the forces capable of working for democratic change regardless of their orientation, first and foremost the Communists and the Socialists.

General Debate Continues

LD051423 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Milan March 5 TASS -- A general debate continues at the 16th Congress of the Italian Communist Party and its four panels are at work. In their speeches the delegates give much attention to the acute social, economic and political problems of present-day Italy -- the struggle for the democratization of the country and for revising obsolete constitutional and legal standards, the need for the unificaiton of the left forces as an alternative to rule of many years by the Christian Democratic Party, the growing unemployment, a sharp deterioration of the economic situation in Italy, the continued inflation, the problems of youth and equality for women.

Those were the subjects of speeches from the congress rostrum and remarks made by delegates from their seats as well as of statements made by members of the party leadership -- Alfredo Reichlin, Antonio Bassolino, Pietro Ingrao, Achile Occhetto, Giorgio Napolitano, Giovanni Cervetti, Amando Cossutta. In their statements P. Igrano and G. Napolitano dwelt on a number of aspects of inter-party democracy. It was suggested that a national conference of the Italian Communist Party should be held shortly specially to discuss these questions.

Leaders on Future Party Program

LD062212 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1650 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Rome, 6 Mar (TASS) -- In order to bring nearer the realization of democratic alternative, put forward by the Communists, it is necessary to work out a joint program for the country's left forces, said G. Chiaromonte, member of PCI leadership. At the same time he pointed out that "the insufficiency of proposals put forward by the PCI" is being acutely felt. He noted that, on the other hand, it is a fact that no other political or social force has taken similar steps in this direction.

We are not thinking, G. Chiaromonte continued, about any repeat of past political experience, however disguised. Even less is the PCI considering the possibility of handing over to the Italian Socialist Party the right to represent all the left forces in the government -- and it is completely out of the question considering that the Socialist Party is cooperating with the Christian Democratic Party in the Government.

PCI General Secretary Berlinguer delivered the concluding speech at the congress. He thanked for congratulations to the congress from foreign communist and workers parties, national-liberation movements and various political groups in Italy. He expressed his great satisfaction both with the course of precongress discussions and with the work of the congress itself, where there was an exchange of rich ideological and political experience between the delegates.

E. Berlinguer noted that the congress analysed the main problems of modern Italy in the solving of which Italian Communists must participate in the most active way. "The critical situation in the area of state finances is a reflection of the country's serious economic crisis," he said. "Inflation and unemployment are increasing. This makes us profoundly anxious." He listed several concrete proposals put forward by the PCI aimed at extricating Italy from crisis situations.

Italy urgently needs a democratic alternative, the speaker said. The party must define this path more precisely.

E. Berlinguer paid great attention to the problems of relations between Communists and Socialists in Italy. In his view, the congress helped to correct relations between the two parties.

He said the PSI is continuing to cooperate with the Christian Democratic Party. We are not proposing to the Socialists, the PCI General Secretary noted, the formation tomorrow or the day after of a government based on cooperation between the two parties and other democratic forces. But we do think we should work in that direction. He called on the PCI to declare as soon as possible its agreement with the idea of a democratic alternative which would be of great significance for the future political life of the Italian public.

Concerning the problem of deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on the European Continent, E. Berlinguer confirmed the PCI's position, which is that while talks are going on in Geneva the construction of the U.S. missile base in Sicily should be suspended.

Our party has its own character in the international communist and workers movement, the speaker said. We have freed ourselves from mythical ideas about socialism. At the same time our concept of socialism does not signify that we reject our ideological heritage.

PRAVDA Cites PCI Leaders

PM062303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA and TASS unnamed correspondents' dispatch: "At the PCI Congress"]

[Text] Milan 6 Mar -- The general discussion continues at the 16th Congress of the Italian Communist Party [PCI].

P. Ingrao, member of the PCI Directorate, touched on a number of international problems in his speech. The deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Comiso could lead to the militarization of an important part of Italian territory, located in an explosive zone where the U.S. superpower is seeking gigantic dry-land aircraft carriers for its maneuvers, he said. Having confirmed the viewpoint in accordance with which the Italian Communists are opposing Italy's unilateral withdrawal from NATO, the speaker said that not even neutralism is sufficient today. Our goal, he stressed, extends beyond merely an Italian framework. We are seeking a balanced reduction of armaments and the creation of nuclear-free zones all the way to the destruction of nuclear arsenals, and all the way to the disbanding of military blocs. We protest against the transformation of our country into an American military pontoon, he observed.

P. Ingrao went on to touch upon the problem of methods of bringing about the "democratic alternative." "It is incorrect," the speaker said, "that it can brought into being merely by creating a new government. The proposition that a policy can be carried out [politiku mozhno delat] only by being in the government and that one can act only through government, is false." In this connection he put forward the idea of the pooling of the efforts of the PCI and of the Italian Socialist Party [PSI] in the struggle for the creation of a new majority.

P. Ingrao then passed on to problems of internal democracy in the PCI, calling for a quest for "new correct rules" for party work and proposing that a PCI national conference specially devoted to this problem be convened in the immediate future.

Speaking of relations between the Communists and Socialists in Italy, G. Napolitano, chairman of the PCI group in the Chamber of Deputies and member of the PCI Directorate, observed that the PCI does not cherish unfounded illusions about these relations. "We cannot remain silent," he said, "in connection with the actions and stances of the PSI, from which we resolutely dissociate ourselves." Supporting E. Berlinguer's appeal for a rapprochement between the two parties, the speaker said: "Our quest is aimed at finding stances that coincide with those of the PSI and of the intermediate forces."

A. Cossutta, member of the PCI Directorate, declared that the outcome of the forthcoming administrative elections will, to a considerable degree, influence the country's political prospects. "At the present moment we are faced with a very fierce offensive which is being waged simultaneously against the gains of the working people and against the autonomy of the local organs," he said. The speaker pointed to the need for a serious reform of the local organs of government to be conducted in Italy in the interests of the working people, women, the aged and young people. In order to resist the attempts by the Christian Democratic Party to bring the administration of major cities once again under its control, the left's democratic forces must succeed in responding to these intrigues with determination and without hesitation, having made a precise social and political choice.

As far as the need for the development of the revolutionary process in the West is concerned, A. Cossutta declared, I continue to adhere to the viewpoint which I voiced during the precongress polemics. It is that the experience and role of the existing socialist societies cannot be underestimated nor, moreover, nullified. A revolutionary perspective cannot be drawn up without a realistic and critical comprehension of the whole history of the workers' movement. The speaker went on to point to the exceptional significance for all mankind of the determining presence and weight in the world arena of the socialist countries and above all of the USSR.

Thus, spiritual and material heritages exist which are closely interlinked. We owe a great debt not only to the October Revolution but also to the so-called "Soviet model." We must define more precisely our own essence as a revolutionary force in accordance with the behests of Gramsci and Togliatti, A. Cossutta observed. Only in this way may we be able to diminish the differences that exist among us in our approach to assessing the role and experience of the present socialist countries. The present differences, if we are to talk about them, divide those who believe that our task is to struggle gradually and democratically against the capitalist system and those who, on the contrary, suppose that it is impossible or inadvisable to emerge from the capitalist system but that it is essential merely to reform it -- and there are such people.

In the speaker's opinion, the amendments to the political document which he proposed during the precongress discussion promoted a certain clarification of stances and blocked the way for the spread of patent anti-Sovietism and also made it possible to avoid the situation where "the breach that was threatening to open up in this connection in the orientation of the broad masses who are under our influence might have become irremediable." He described as "incorrect, ambiguous and liable to lead one astray" the thesis that the motive force of the October Revolution is allegedly already exhausted.

It cannot be denied that new factors have appeared in the international arena of late. Increasing alarm is being generated on the one hand by the threat of the arms buildup caused by imperialism's [illegible] aggressiveness. On the other hand, the speaker observed, the USSR is making tremendous efforts in favor of disarmament. One should also include in these factors the quest for a political solution to the situation that has developed over Afghanistan, the evolution of the settlement of the Polish crisis and the steps being taken in the direction of a rapprochement between the USSR and China.

A. Cossutta's speech sparked off a keen discussion. A. Minucci, member of the PCI Directorate, who did not agree with the propositions in his speech concerning the role of the Soviet Union. At the same time did observe that he considers it important to ensure a fuller and more comprehensive "class approach" on all problems.

In his speech, G.-C. Pajetta, member of the PCI Directorate, said: "The problems of preserving peace are paramount today. More and more people are exposing the criminal and absurd nature of contemporary conflicts, the danger of worldwide catastrophe and are protesting against the tremendous and growing damage which the arms race is causing."

Having confirmed in a number of instances his well-known views which in the final analysis are at variance with the USSR's foreign policy, G.-C. Pajetta noted, at the same time, that -- as E. Berlinguer had also said -- the PCI supports the proposals put forward by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The most diverse forces are joining the present peace movement and, precisely for this reason, it can be powerful and effective. The PCI intends to participate in various future meetings of peace supporters.

"If it is the intention to conduct serious negotiations on the problems of missiles it becomes obvious that sooner or later the problem of all strategic nuclear missiles existing on our continent has to be discussed," G.-C. Pajetta declared.

Peace, disarmament, the transformation of the Mediterranean into a peace zone, and cooperation, mutually advantageous for all sides, were cited by the speaker as those foreign policy tasks which the PCI is setting itself.

Leaders Elected, Congress Ends

LD071057 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Milan March 7 TASS -- The 16th Congress of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) has completed its work here. The participants in the congress discussed the main political and socio-economic problems facing Italy, questions of inner party democracy, the international situation, and the PCI's proposal on taking the country out of the acute critical situation.

A political document, which earlier was the subject of discussion in local, provincial and regional organizations of the party, was adopted on the concluding day of the congress. The delegates approved the report delivered by Enrico Berlinguer and his concluding speech.

The congress elected the PCI's leading bodies -- the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission. At the Central Committee's meeting which was held afterwards, Enrico Berlinguer was re-elected the PCI's general secretary. Alessandro Natta has been elected the chairman of the PCI's Central Control Commission.

U.S.-GREEK TALKS ON MILITARY BASES SUSPENDED

LD062116 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March TASS -- The third round of the Greek-American talks in Athens on the future of the U.S. military bases in Greece has been suspended, Nikolay Miroshnik writes in PRAVDA.

The talks, the writer stresses, have been going on for several months, but, according to statements by officials and press reports, no real progress has been achieved at them. The Greek Government continues to insist that a new agreement with the United States provide for a time-table of the gradual removal of the bases from the country, while Washington should increase its military aid "in exchange" for the permission to have the bases during the allowed period. "As to the American side, it does not wish to give up the idea of retaining its bases in Greece."

The commentary draws attention to the fact that a group of American congressmen who visited the Greek capital resorted to such an open blackmail that this provoked not only a strong rebuke from the Greek Government, but even indignation of the right-wing opposition which normally echoes all Washington's utterances.

Following oral warnings, the commentary says, the White House resorted to sanctions, playing on the long-standing differences between Athens and Ankara on some issues of bilateral relations. This is not new tactics. But the times have changed. And the only real result which Washington achieved so far by its rude pressure "was a new wave of demands by the Greek public for the earliest removal of the bases from the country. Three major peace organisations, subscribing to different ideologies, have held in Athens a joint demonstration against American bases which proves that the vast majority of the Greek people are unanimous in their desire to free their country from foreign military presence."

LATEST ROUND OF LEBANON TALKS ENDS 'WITHOUT RESULT'

LD050028 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2005 GMT 4 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The 20th round of the Lebanese-Israeli talks in which the United States is taking part has ended without any result. Attempts by Washington and Tel Aviv to impose virtual capitulation on Lebanon were rejected by the Lebanese delegation.

From Jerusalem it is reported that after a meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir the White House emissary Philip Habib left Israel today and is returning to the United States.

While the U.S. and Israeli allies are attempting to twist the arm of the Beirut government in order to avail themselves of the fruits of aggression, the situation in Lebanon remains very tense. There have been fresh outbursts of clashes provoked by Israeli agents in mountainous areas of Lebanon. The concentration of Israeli forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley is also being continued.

Washington and Tel Aviv are whipping up a campaign of blackmail and threats against Syria in connection with the fact that the latter is strengthening its air defenses on its own soil in order to defend its security. As the Damascus AL-BA'TH says today, all this rumpus is intended to justify in the eyes of the world public the aggression that is being prepared by Israel against Syria.

U.S. 'WHIPPING UP WAR HYSTERIA' AGAINST SYRIA

PM080903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent R. Moseyev's dispatch: "Sovereignty Infringed"]

[Text] Beirut, 6 Mar — Washington's recent threats against Syria are being assessed in the Arab world as a dangerous encroachment on the sovereignty and independence of Near East countries. The latest wave in the anti-Syrian campaign was started by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz and Defense Secretary C. Weinberger.

They have publicly issued fabrications concerning Damascus' political course and have tried to cast aspersions on the friendly character of Soviet-Syrian relations. News agencies report that their special "indignation" has been prompted by Syrian measures to strengthen the country's defense capability in the face of increasing Israeli threats.

In connection with the anti-Syrian statements by Shultz and Weinberger, the newspaper ASH-SHARQ writes that the U.S. Administration has essentially "seized" the initiative from Tel Aviv and headed a campaign of whipping up war hysteria against Syria. In an editorial, the newspaper AN-NIDA' notes that these statements are further flagrant proof of the expansionist aspirations of the United States, which is trying to impose its military-political diktat on the Arabs. While hypocritically expatiating about "peace," Washington is in fact encouraging the international piracy of its "strategic ally," Israel. This is attested, in the newspaper's words, by the creation of the so-called U.S. Central Command (Centcom) to direct the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force.

The Arab countries, including Syria, AN-NIDA' continues, have repeatedly been subjected to Israeli aggression. So concern for security is their legitimate right, conditioned by the explosive situation which persists in the region.

Recently the Israelis, egged on by militarist calls from Washington, stepped up their military preparations against Syria. The newspaper AS-SAFIR, resolutely condemning the White House's provocative actions, reports that new Israeli subunits with tanks and heavy guns have appeared in the Western Al-Biqa' Valley near the Syrian border. About 20 military trucks and over 30 armored personnel carriers have been spotted in the area between Hasbani and Kafr Mishki. The Israelis are strengthening their troops' positions and establishing further emplacements, dugout shelters and other fortifications in the Jubb Jannin region, where armed detachments of Haddad's separatists are located. Israeli Air Force helicopters are continuing intensive reconnaissance flights over the positions of the Syrian subunits in the inter-Arab peacekeeping forces in Lebanon.

'ARAFAT REPLY TO SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MESSAGE

PM061945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

It was with great appreciation that I, my brother members of the PLO Executive Committee and all sons of the Arab people of Palestine received the congratulatory telegram sent by you on the occasion of the successful completion of the 16th session of the Palestine National Council.

On behalf of all of them and on my own personal behalf I express to you and to all the peoples of the friendly Soviet Union our profound appreciation and gratitude for the firm and principled assistance and support that the friendly Soviet Union gives to the Arab people of Palestine by taking their side in the just struggle for the restoration of the inalienable legitimate national rights of the Palestinians including their right to a return, to self-determination and to create their own independent state on the soil of their motherland -- Palestine.

I would also like to express deep appreciation for your unflagging attention to our cause and for your high assessment of the results of the Palestine National Council session, which has confirmed once more the special nature of the relations which have become established between us. I want to take this opportunity to stress that the firm national unity displayed at that forum represents a bulwark against which all imperialist plots aimed at damaging the inalienable national rights of our people and at undermining their unity and cohesion around their sole legitimate representative -- the PLO -- will be dashed to pieces.

Our people will continue to follow the revolutionary road for the sake of the implementation of their legitimate rights.

I assure you that the PLO and our Arab people of Palestine are proud of the militant bonds linking our peoples and serving the interests of peace, progress and independence throughout the world. We will always remember the firm, principled stand on the people, party and leadership of the friendly Soviet Union on the side of the cause of peace and justice and above all its stance of assistance and support for our people's just struggle. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, commander-in-chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN INTERVIEWS PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER

PM031357 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Mar 83 p 3

[Unnamed APN correspondent's interview with PDRY Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali: "The Will of the Peoples Will Prevail"]

[Text] At the request of the SELSKAYA ZHIZN editorial office the APN correspondent in Aden conducted an interview with 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], the text of which we published below.

The events of recent years have confirmed that the U.S. Administration intends to pursue a policy of returning to cold war instead of helping to strengthen and deepen detente in international relations and peaceful coexistence. There is no doubt that the developing countries are the main victim of the offensive by the imperialist states seeking to retain and expand their positions. Small wonder, therefore, that we are witnessing more and more armed conflicts in the Near East, Africa and Latin America and the strengthening of aggressive blocs.

At the same time, Western monopolies continue to exploit the developing countries. The United States and its allies are preventing the establishment of just international relations and a new economic order. They are exhausting the developing countries' natural resources while making excessive profits from them. In view of imperialism's growing political and economic expansion, the Nonaligned Movement, which will soon be holding its seventh conference in Delhi, must pay special attention to elaborating effective measures to strengthen the developing states' independence.

Loyalty to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement acquires special significance at a time when the United States and its allies are trying to reverse the wheel of history. In an attempt to dominate the developing countries they are expanding bases, increasing armies and navies, interfering constantly in the developing countries' internal affairs, countering the liberation struggle and trying to assume the leadership of their economies and of the activity of international financial organizations.

This policy is a threat to world peace. I believe that the Nonaligned Movement should oppose U.S. military bases and the carrying out of provocative maneuvers which threaten the stability and security of the peoples. We must bring about the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. The West is vigorously obstructing this. At the last session of the Indian Ocean committee held in New York there were further attempts directed against the proposals formulated by the Nonaligned Movement and socialist countries.

We are confident that world reaction's intrigues are destined to fail. The developing countries are not alone. They receive tremendous support from the socialist community states. An example of this is the Soviet Union's assistance to our country. Soviet-Yemeni relations are based on the just foundation of the treaty on friendship and cooperation which our countries signed in 1979. Since then Yemeni people have seen that the USSR is a true friend who stood by them in the most complex period of our country's life and gave the PDRY a great deal of assistance in developing its national economy and strengthening its defense might.

International relations of this type fully accord with the political and ideological course of our Yemen Socialist Party (YSP), with its patriotic and international orientation. They demonstrate the fraternal character of cooperation between the YSP and the CPSU and between the governments of our friendly countries and they meet the interests of both peoples.

YSP General Secretary Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's last visit to the USSR in September 1982 was yet another chapter in the history of Yemeni-Soviet relations, yet another step toward their further development.

MUBARAK DECREE DISBANDS AS-SADAT'S ARAB LEAGUE

PM021259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada's dispatch: "Inglorious End"]

[Text] Cairo, 1 Mar -- President H. Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt has signed a decree disbanding the so-called "League of Arab and Muslim Peoples," which was set up by As-Sadat as a counterbalance to the Arab League. As is known, in establishing the "antileague" As-Sadat was trying to challenge the pan-Arab organization, which had imposed sanctions against Egypt in connection with its signing of the Camp David agreements. After Egypt concluded the separate treaty with Israel, its Arab League membership was suspended, and the league's headquarters was moved from Cairo to Tunis.

Egypt responded by refusing to give up the Arab League's archives and freezing its monetary funds. As-Sadat knocked together the homespun "league" of an overtly reactionary nature. A special "bureau on Afghanistan" was set up under it, and counterrevolutionary elements who had fled from South Yemen and other renegades from the camp of Arab and Muslim reaction put down roots there.

After As-Sadat's death this organization's activity practically died. And now an end has officially been put to its inglorious existence.

EGYPTIAN ARTICLE ON U.S. MIDEAST POLICY CRITICIZED

LD071812 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 7 Mar 83

[From "The Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM chief editor Ibrahim Si'dah has published an article (?assessing) U.S. Middle East policy. Against all facts, Ibrahim Si'dah alleges that the present U.S. Administration has intensified its activity to end the unjust war in Lebanon and to realize the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon as soon as possible.

Such inspiration by the Egyptian journalist is meant for the ears of those who believe quickly and forget easily, but the great majority of Arabs are well aware of the fact that the unjust war in Lebanon is but the product of the anti-Arab aggressive policy practiced by the American-Israeli strategic alliance. At present, only a few people are aware of the fact that the Israeli aggressor, in cooperation with the United States, is trying to compel Lebanon to capitulate to its impudent demands. As for the United States, it is trying to cement and expand its military presence on Lebanese territory.

You, dear listeners, can assess the impudent allegations by the AKHBAR AL-YAWM chief editor, who said that the United States does not force the small states to yield to its domination or imposes on Arabs a pro-American policy. The Cairo journalist ignores the total denunciation by nearly all of the world of imperialist and neocolonialist policy toward the Arab world; he also hopes that Cairo's cooperation with the United States will further expand and be consolidated. A question arises: Whose interests will American-Egyptian cooperation serve in the circumstances of the continuation of the aggression of Zionist Israel, the strategic ally of the United States and the instrument for the implementation of U.S. neocolonialist policy in the region?

IRANIAN ENVOY MEETS WITH AZERBAIJAN CHAIRMAN

GF061626 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Excerpt] On 5 March Kurban Ali ogly Khalilov, chairman of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, invited Mr Ahmad (Qaza'i) of Iran, who has recently been appointed as the consul of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Baku, for an official visit.

During the meeting talks were held, which were also attended by Taira Tairova, minister for foreign affairs of Azerbaijan SSR. In the course of the discussions issues of mutual interest were featured. The participants touched upon the importance of expansion of neighborly relations between Iran and the Soviet Union, especially with the Azerbaijan Republic, which has a common border of 800 km with Iran. More than 10 years have elapsed since the Iranian Consulate was established in Baku, and its staff members have rendered meritorious services for the expansion of commercial cooperation and collaboration with the Soviet Union in all other fields.

Trade between the adjoining areas of Iran and the Soviet Union and all other kinds of cooperation has doubled during the past year. The Soviet commercial firm Vostokintorg in the vicinity of northern Iran purchases cotton, dried fruit, fertilizer and all other conventional Iranian exports and simultaneously exports agricultural equipment and chemical products to Iran via Baku.

Soviet-Iranian cooperation regarding the utilization of the waters of the Aras River on the border has a very beneficial effect on the development of Soviet Azerbaijan and on the progress of the northern Iranian region. Power and water installations comprising two hydroelectric stations and one dam on the Aras River provide the irrigation for the vast areas on both sides of the border, which formerly lay barren due to lack of water. Now, due to the production of electrical power in the past few years the electrical power produced at the hydroelectric power station on the Aras River reaches the villages and towns of the Soviet Union and Iran. At present our respective countries are preparing to set up stronger power stations on the Aras River.

The employees of the Consulate-General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Baku are striving to increase traditional relations between the Baku University and Institute of the Middle Eastern and Near Eastern Countries affiliated with the Sciences Academy of the Azerbaijan SSR with Tehran University and all other academic institutions of Iran.

CIA, RSA 'TRAINING' MOZAMBIQUE 'BANDITS'

LD072151 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Mar 83

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Stanislav Kondrashov; report from Mozambique by Nikolay Golub -- video begins by showing S. African bandits being taken to open air meeting, with shots of captured weapons]

[Text] In the Shangane language, one of the most widely used in Mozambique, the word Matsangaisi means a killer, thug, destroyer. This is the name given in the people's vernacular to the raiders from the Republic of South Africa [RSA] who come into Mozambique to carry out the orders of their masters -- to kill, blow up and threaten. Officially in the RSA the activities of these bandit groupings -- which are given arms, training in special camps and all-round support by the racists -- are labelled as fighting for the true liberation of the people of Mozambique. This is loudly broadcasted by the entire mass media in the RSA and by their Western patrons. What do the racists mean by the words true liberation?

This is understood quite well by the people of Mozambique who have had to take up arms once again, as in the years of the national liberation struggle, in order to wipe the bandit scum from the face of their land. What are the aims placed by the RSA and the Western countries before the gangs which they call Mozambican National Resistance? These aims are defined very frankly in the program document of this organization which was put together and is controlled by the RSA services. [video shows page of document] The aims are: to uproot the communist regime, to destroy the top leadership in the country. Only through such measures can true democracy be restored to Mozambique. These words sound familiar. It was such words that the CIA put in the program document of the Cuban counterrevolutionaries, and such words are now being used by various gangs in Nicaragua and El Salvador, in Kampuchea and Afghanistan. The means of achieving these aims are also not very different: killings, plunder and terrorizing. Indeed, the instructors are the same: CIA is the boss.

We talked to some of the captured bandits sent over by the RSA ring-leaders to liberate the people of Mozambique from the communist regime. [video show Gorub interviewing (Francisco Maziha) and (Carlos Masatsone) speaking in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation]

[(Maziha)] I was trained in the Nellstreet special camp, on RSA territory. The training was conducted by RSA instructors and other whites whose nationality I do not know. In Mozambique I was based in a camp which was regularly visited by experts from the RSA. I personally killed ten people, mainly Frelimo activists.

[(Masatsone)] I was trained in a base on Mozambican territory and had American model weapons. Many times I took part in operations to destroy communal villages and (?cooperatives). In one of the raids carried out by my unit, two buses together with their passengers were burned. Arms and ammunition were supplied regularly from the RSA.

[Golub] We continue our reportage from the village of Maguaqua in the southern Province of Gaza. [video shows devastated village] The village was raided twice by rampaging bandits, seeking out party members and their relatives. They demolished the maternity home and the hospital, they plundered the cooperative shop. Old men, women and children were killed. The villagers told us the raid took place after the village council decided to create a communal village. [video shows Golub interviewing village elder, who speaks in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation] My name is Antonio Tam. They killed my brother and the secretary of the party organization before my eyes, and then they set fire to the party unit building. The came to bring back slavery to us.

[Golub] In all actions of the racists I could see the hand known all over the world -- this is how the fascists used to act. "They came to bring back slavery to us" -- this is the aim pursued by those who come to Mozambique carrying guns, and by those who gave them these guns and are hiding behind their backs. Their end is inglorious. Now they face their own people and they know they can expect no mercy.

[Video shows President Samora Machel addressing a rally] Addressing a rally in the small small provincial town of (Shibutu), President Samora Machel said: We want peace, but not at the price of slavery, indignity and absence of rights. We want the peace of a free and independent country. To achieve this kind of peace, we shall fight to the end. Therefore, the main task of our revolution now is to eliminate the armed gangs.

The whole nation has risen to fight the bandits. All over the country the slogan is: "Motherland or Death, We Shall Win." In large and small towns, slef-defense groups are being set up and units of the people's militia are active. The people's Liberation Forces of Mozambique with the help of the population, are gradually clearing the country's territory from the bandits. IN Gaza Province and in Nembane, a series of successful operations have been carried out resulting in the destruction of enemy bases.

[Video shows men in uniform with rifles and helmets, shows Golub riding in a military vehicle] We are with a unit of the Mozambican Armed Forces which is chasing armed gangs on the territory of this country. Just a few hours ago, a hard fight took place resulting in the destruction of yet another den for armed gangs here on the territory of the Republic of Mozambique. [Video shows Golub interviewing Pedro Manume, army unit leader, speaking in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation] We must put an end to the bandits once and for all. They try to prevent in every possible way the construction of a new life in our country. Each soldier well understands this task. Now we are causing the remnants of a gang whose base we have just destroyed. There is no place for them on our land.

[Golub] The Frelimo party has declared 1983 the year in which to completely liquidate the bandit groupings. There is no doubt that this task will be fulfilled. The people are not to be defeated.

FURTHER INFORMATION ON MACHEL'S MOSCOW VISIT

Mozambique Media Coverage Cited

PM080921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Wide Interest"]

[Text] Maputo [no date given] -- The friendly meeting in the Kremlin between Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Samora M. Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of Mozambique, is at the center of the Mozambique mass media's attention.

The republic's newspapers, radio and television note that the conversation, which was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, examined questions of Soviet-Mozambique relations, which are built on the firm foundation of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation of 31 March 1977, and a number of international problems, including the situation in southern Africa.

The newspaper NOTICIAS emphasizes that the participants in the talks stated that the military threat emanating from aggressive imperialist circles also hangs over the African Continent. It is precisely for this reason that peace-loving African states, along with all the world's progressive forces, have energetically joined in the antiwar struggle.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and Mozambique, the commentary points out, resolutely condemn the aggressive policy of the South African racist regime, which is attempting to destabilize the situation in neighboring African states and to prevent the Namibian people from gaining genuine independence under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization.

DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE carries a selection of articles about the Soviet Union and Soviet-Mozambique relations. The comprehensive strengthening of cooperation with the land of the soviets and other socialist community states, the newspaper observes, will undoubtedly assist in strengthening Mozambique's position in the international arena and its socioeconomic development. The Mozambique people are profoundly grateful to the CPSU and the Soviet state and people for the great assistance extended to the republic in solving socioeconomic problems and for support in its struggle against internal and external reaction.

Mozambique Radio has included in its programming a series of broadcasts on the Soviet Union's tireless struggle for the peace and security of the peoples and on the union republics' achievements in various fields, TASS reports from Maputo.

Machel Kremlin Dinner Speech

PM071517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech by Mozambique President Samora Machel delivered in response to USSR Council of Ministers Chairman N.A. Tikhonov at 2 March Kremlin dinner in his honor: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] There are times when we are overcome with emotion. There are circumstances when our feelings are dictated by our hearts and we do not have the words to express them, S. Machel said.

Comrade N.A. Tikhonov's warm and profound words to our people, our party and our revolution have given us the opportunity to experience in all its breadth the real significance of the socialist fraternity, comradeship and friendship which unite the Mozambique and Soviet peoples. Once again we thank you with a feeling of sincere friendship for the warm welcome given to us by the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people from the very moment of our arrival.

Thank you to the Soviet comrades who have surrounded us, in this ever splendid and hospitable city of Moscow, with the cordiality only found in members of a united family. Moscow fully deserves its glory as symbol of the motherland of the creators of mankind's first liberated zone.

It is with great joy that we share the festive mood of the Soviet people, who last year celebrated the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, created on the basis of the fraternal union of all nations and nationalities and the first example of a socialist state born in the struggle of masses in revolt against oppression and degradation. On behalf of the Mozambique people, the Fremlimo party and the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique we express the warmest congratulations to the Soviet people on the occasion of that great holiday, which is at the same time a milestone typical of the advanced stage of communist building achieved in the USSR.

We salute you, Comrade Tikhonov, as the model of a selfless Soviet Communist creator, who embodies the talent and wisdom of the people who opened up a new era in the history of mankind and the heroism and internationalism demonstrated by the Soviet people throughout their history. We see in you a true communist, a builder who helped restore the heavy losses suffered by the motherland and a genuine friend of the Mozambique people.

The alliance between the People's Republic of Mozambique, the USSR and the whole socialist community is of fundamental significance and is the cornerstone of our foreign policy.

This alliance is founded on the basis of the unity of all forces struggling to build socialism and communism today.

The strategic basis of this alliance is the ideology and policy of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We preserve and develop our alliance in the joint struggle for the cause of peace and socialism and against imperialism, colonialsim, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid and Zionism. It presents a threat to nobody and serves only the interests of the peoples and the progress of mankind.

By deepening economic cooperation with the socialist community countries on a mutually advantageous basis, we strengthen the material base of our alliance.

The potential of your state, especially in the sphere of agriculture, taking account of the resources of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, can considerably speed up Mozambique's development to meet the needs of creating the material base of a socialist society in our country, and meet the growth needs of the economy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The successful results of the meetings and conversations which have been held attest to the coincidence of our viewpoints: Soviet-Mozambique cooperation in all socioeconomic spheres is mutually advantageous in nature and promotes the cause of the defense of our motherland and revolution.

We would especially like to note the spirit of internationalism, demonstrated once again by Soviet friends who are making certain sacrifices for the sake of developing and consolidating the socialist revolution in Mozambique; only with that spirit is it possible to assist to a still greater degree mankind's struggle for peace and socialism. The spirit and content of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum decisions add new force and impetus to our joint work. The results of our talks are clear confirmation of this.

Dear comrades;

The main obstacle on the path of our countries' development is the arms race and militarist policy which the forces of imperialism and pursuing with a view to hindering the struggle for peace, progress and happiness for the peoples.

In the spirit of the socialist policy of peace being pursued by us, we support and salute all steps aimed at averting nuclear catastrophe, curtailing the arms race, reducing tension in the world and making detente the chief trend in international relations.

We highly appraised the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

For all of us, the struggle for peace, detente, peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, the establishment of good-neighborly relations and the elimination of tension in southern Africa is an important and decisive task.

We must not allow the entire southern African region to descend into a state of war. We must prevent the current escalation of military actions in our region from resulting in the creation of a new situation there even more dangerous than the Near East crisis.

The international community is already beginning to grow accustomed to the fact that in our region there are countries, such as Angola, part of whose territory is occupied, that borders are being violated here and attacks made on peace-loving states.

Our duty is to mobilize democratic forces and the public throughout the world and persuade Western governments to regard colonialism in Namibia and apartheid in South Africa as scandalous crimes against humanity. In this regard we must expose all those who attempt to turn the peoples' just cause into an object of the cold war.

In our region, the free countries within the framework of the conference on the coordination of development of southern Africa are making great efforts to ensure the independence of the region's states from the apartheid system. These actions deserve support from the international community.

The struggle which the socialist community in Europe is waging to prevent a war which might result in the destruction of mankind is supplemented by the struggle Mozambique is currently waging against the war provoked by Pretoria regime -- and advance detachment of imperialism. Our efforts to achieve peace are an integral part of the socialist states' general struggle to establish a new international order based on respect, equality and on appealing to reason and for dialogue for the purpose of settling conflicts between states.

In the present international political situation the conference of state and government heads of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement, which will open soon in Delhi, acquires special significance.

Mozambique is convinced that, despite imperialism's efforts to emasculate the principles of nonalignment and turn it into "equidistance" between socialism anc capitalism, the movement's members will succeed in keeping intact the principles and goals on which it was originally founded.

Dear comrades!

We are confident that the results of this visit will mark a new stage in the deepening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Mozambique and Soviet peoples, based on the principles of proletarian internationalism.

We are confident that this cooperation will strengthen our resolve to continue consolidating socialism as the guarantor of peace, friendship, prosperity and the well-being of the peoples.

We want once again to convey fraternal greetings from the Mozambique people, the Central Committee of the Frelimo party and all members of our party, the People's Assembly Permanent Commission and the Government of Mozambique to the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee and all party members, to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Government. We came with a message of peace and fraternity from the Mozambique people, convinced that, as a result of our stay in the USSR, cooperation, freindship and comradeship-in-arms between the Soviet Union and Mozambique will become even stronger.

S. Machel proposed a toast to the health of Comrades Yu.V. Andropov and N.A. Tikhonov and the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state, to fraternal relations between the Frelimo party and the CPSU, inviolable friendship between the Mozambique and Soviet peoples and the development of friendship and cooperation between our states.

BANNED SACP LEADER ON BLACKS' STRUGGLE IN RSA

LD051940 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 28 Feb 83

["Talk" by Moses Mabhida, South African Communist Party General Secretary -- recorded]

[Text] In June the Boers murdered Petros Nyaose and his wife Jabu.

Petros Nyaose and his wife were trade union leaders who were forced to leave home due to harassment from the police because of their association with trade unions. They came abroad and continued their work. Last year workers in South Africa stepped up their activities, which is why the Boers arrested Kikini Njikelana and Gqwetha, who were so ill-treated while under arrest that they had to enter mental hospitals. It was feared that the strength of the workers would change the regime. Until now the workers in South Africa have engaged in many strikes, not only because they seek to improve their working conditions and better pay, but most importantly because they want their land.

What is the use of being governed by rich people when we are oppressed by multinationals from the United States, Britain and West Germany? We have to contend with Coca Cola, Stewart and Lloyds and Chase Manhattan, the big banks; we have to contend with car firms, Ford, Volkswagen, Sigma. These are the companies that impoverish our country; they remove the wealth from our country. Remember that the Sigma company incited a woman to kill her own baby.

Today the black workers have put such pressure on the government that to get off the hook they have to tell lies. The government has said that it will abolish apartheid. We know they will do nothing of the sort because apartheid is the source of their wealth. If you do away with racism you have done away with exploitation. This has changed today. The government has promised to enact a law entitled the orderly movement and settlement of black persons. This law aims at killing off black people: Black people are sent to the reservations to die, because the rich are not prepared to spend money to make life possible for the children and their parents. They do not want to build houses in the towns, so they send us to the townships and other locations so that when they want to mow us down they can do so with ease. They are discriminating against us.

This law resembles the law passed in Hitler's Germany in 1933 putting workers in concentration camps so that they might die. Similarly these reservations are our own concentration camps, where we should die. We will die of starvation and famine because of the lack of land. They want to have the lion's share of the land in South Africa; they want to have the best land, while we are relegated to reservations where we will die like game.

The workers have stepped up their struggle. Workers who are part of the Communist Party have even gone further. If we want to ensure a better future let us not put our trust in things we know nothing about. Let us build this Communist Party so that it can help us in the future. This will make us acceptable to all nations in the world. Our struggle will be stepped up through unity.

LIBERIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENT CREDENTIALS

PM031449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] In the Kremlin on 1 March John Christopher Ricks, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Liberia, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After the presentation of the credentials and an exchange of speeches, friendly talks were held between V.V. Kuznetsov and John Christopher Ricks in which T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, participated.

KIRKPATRICK PLAN FOR CENTRAL AMERICA VIEWED

LD071435 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] New York March 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports:

Jeane Kirkpatrick, permanent representative of the USA at the United Nations, has put forward an idea of developing a "new Marshall Plan" for Central America and the Caribbean countries.

The old plan, publicised by Washington as a programme for the post-war rehabilation and development of Western Europe, was in actual fact aimed at enslaving it economically and at creating a united front against the forces of progress and socialism. The "Marshall Plan" had opened before the USA wide opportunities for interference in the international affairs of the recipients of U.S. "aid" and became the basis for the establishment of the military bloc of NATO.

In a NEW YORK TIMES interview Jeane Kirkpatrick frankly stated that the programme for Central America and Caribbean countries must be an analog of the old "Marshall Plan".

The idea of a new "Marshall Plan" fully accords with the general trend of the policy of the Reagan administration which is busy looking for a way to stop the present changes in Latin America, the changes which do not suit the USA.

COMMENTARY DERIDES SALVADORAN ELECTIONS PROMISE

LD072026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Mar 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov and Georgiy Alekseyev]

[Text] UPI writes about Washington's satisfaction with Salvadoran President Magana Borja's promise to hold general elections in the country as early as before Christmas this year -- that is, 3 months ahead of the planned time. Magana made this statement during a meeting with John Paul II, the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

The American State Department hastened to call these supposedly "free" elections the best means of achieving political normalization in El Salvador. There is a discrepancy here: The Salvadoran authorities propose that the patriots voluntarily lay down arms and take part in the so-called democratic process, but at the same time refuse to enter into talks with the democratic revolutionary front. In other words, they do not recognize it as a political force. Washington also speaks out strongly against such a dialogue.

Thus, discussion of free elections from the lips of Magana Borja smacks of political demagogy at a time when the country is gripped by the fires of civil war, when any opposition is put down. All doubts about this are eliminated by an interview U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador Hinton gave to the ABC television company. He once again confirmed that Washington is against any kind of talks directed towards political normalization in this country. He called this idea "absolute stupidity." At the same time, the American ambassador warned that without the further U.S. military aid El Salvador would fall under the left's power. The Reagan administration plans new military supplies to the El Salvador regime to the sum of $60 million. What are these weapons intended for, if not the struggle with the democratic opposition? That is free elections for you.

RSFSR GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION 21 FEB

Views Economic Matters

PM231433 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Feb 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report from the "RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium Press Service" feature: "Discussion of Important Questions"]

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium held its regular session 21 February. It discussed a number of important national economic questions. Comrade N.S. Maltsev, minister of rural construction, reported on the ministry's work on the construction of projects for the agroindustrial complex in Russia's Non-Chernozem Zone. The current 5-year plan envisaged considerable growth of capital construction in the Non-Chernozem Zone. However grave anxiety has been caused by the last 2 years' lag in the completion of contract work on agricultural projects included in the targets set for the ministry. In 1982 the ministry coped with the contract work plan, but of the 27 oblasts and autonomous republics on whose territories work is being done by the ministry's organizations the plan was fulfilled by only 19. The sector has invested enormous funds in the development of its construction base, but its potential is being utilized inefficiently. Despite the shortage of cadres, progressive forms for the organization of labor and production are being implemented extremely slowly. The volume of contract work carried out by construction combines accounted for only 7 percent of the total.. Only 29 percent of construction workers work in financially autonomous teams. Labor productivity is low.

The major shortcomings in activity at construction projects under the ministry's jurisdiction, it was noted at the presidium session, can be largely explained by serious shortcomings in the activity of the ministry apparatus itself, which does not give the due attention to concrete work on plan fulfillment.

The session also heard reports by Comrades M.Yu. Yusupov and M.A. Kerimov, chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the Dagestan and the Checheno-Ingush ASSR's respectively, on progress in fulfilling RSFSR Council of Ministers Resolution of 18 February 1979 "On Measures To Further Increase the Production of Grapes and Develop the Winemaking Industry in the RSFSR." Sharp criticism was leveled against the unsatisfactory work done by the Councils of Ministers of the said republics in the development of this sector, as a result of which the area planted with vines has not increased, yields remain low and state procurement plans are not being fulfilled.

Appropriate decisions were adopted on the questions under discussion.

Views Productivity-Wages Balance

PM231341 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Feb 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report from the "RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium Press Service" feature" "A Most Important Requirement"]

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers has considered the question of measures to ensure that rates of labor productivity growth outstrip rates of growth in the remuneration of labor. It was noted that a number of ministries and departments are not ensuring the implementation of this most important law of our national economy. This situation has arisen as a result of gross violations of the system for planning labor indicators and for calculating and paying bonuses, and grave shortcomings in the organization of labor and rate fixing for labor remuneration. The Ministry of Food Industry, the Ministry of Procurement, the Ministry of the Textile Industry, the Ministry of the Fuel Industry and several other ministries in the RSFSR allowed overexpenditure on the remuneration of labor last year.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers draws the attention of Comrade Paramonov, RSFSR minister of the textile industry; Comrade Kondratkov, RSFSR minister of light industry; Comrade Chistoplyasov, RSFSR minister of the food industry; Comrade Konarygin, RSFSR minister of the meat and dairy industry; Comrade Voyenushkin, RSFSR minister of the construction materials industry; Comrade Merkulov, RSFSR minister of procurement; and Comrade Pankratov, RSFSR minister of the fuel industry to violations of plan and financial discipline that have been tolerated. It is proposed that the shortcomings that have been noted be eliminated and measures taken to preclude any further violations in the planned correlation between the rates of growth of labor productivity and average labor remuneration.

The RSFSR ministries and departments are recommended to elaborate and, in coordination with the RSFSR State Committee for Labor, introduce supplementary measures ensuring compliance with the current standards for elaborating labor productivity growth targets.

SOLOMENTSEV SPEAKS AT ROSTOV AWARD CEREMONY

PM251001 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Feb 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Order Pinned to City's Banner"]

[Text] Rostov-na-Donu, 15 Feb -- The streets and squares of Rostov-na-Donu are in festive attire. Rostov-na-Donu has been awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, first class, for the courage and staunchness displayed by the city's working people in the years of the Great Patriotic War and for the successes achieved in economic and cultural building. A ceremonial meeting of representatives of labor collectives and servicemen of the Rostov garrison devoted to the presentation of the high award was held here today.

The participants in the meeting enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium comprised of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The meeting was addressed by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who was warmly greeted by those present. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers and RSFSR Government he cordially congratulated the working people of Rostov-na-Duno and Rostov Oblast on the motherland's award. This award, the speaker said, represents the party's and the Soviet state's high assessment of the military feat of the inhabitants of the city and oblast in the terrible war years and their achievements in peaceful creative labor.

Like all the Soviet people, the people of Rostov displayed the greatest patriotism and an inexorable will for victory over the enemy.

Red Army servicemen, including the Don Cossack divisions, fought heroically against the enemy's superior forces. The fighters of the People's Home Guard covered themselves in unfading glory in the fighting for the city. Stories will be handed down from generation to generation about the courage and selflessness of Rostov's defenders, who fought to the last bullet, to the last shell, to the last breath, barring the enemy's way into the city.

The flame of war scorched the land of Rostov and left deep wounds. Nearly all the city's industrial enterprises were destroyed and only one in five houses remained whole. Material damage totaled more than R3 billion. But no figure can measure people's grief. The sorrowful list of our people's losses includes the names of servicemen who fell on the battlefield and women, children and old men tortured by the occupiers.

The speaker proposed a minute's silence to honor the bright memory of the fallen.

The present generation of Rostov people, the chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers went on to say, carefully safeguards the glorious military traditions and has augmented them with selfless creative labor. Evidence of this is provided by the city's steady economic, social and cultural upsurge, the growth of the working people's well-being and their high labor and political activeness.

One cannot fail to be impressed by the labor achievements of the people of Rostov. The city now produces more output in 24 hours than in an entire prerevolutionary year. There are 154 industrial enterprises producing much essential output for the country -- from grain-harvesting combines, cultivators and refrigerators to footwear and knitwear. Articles bearing the brand names of Rostov enterprises are exported to nearly 50 countries.

Rostov Oblast's industrial enterprises produce more than 85 percent of all the grain-harvesting combines produced in the Soviet Union and about half the tractor-drawn cultivators and large capacity power boilers. The Don is the main producer of mainline electric locomotives. The oblast accounts for some 40 percent of all-union anthracite extraction.

The land of Rostov is rightly famed as one of Russia's granaries. In the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan the average annual grain output reached 6 million tons. Last year the grain reception centers received 2.9 million tons of grain. That is a weighty share of the Russian grain harvest. About 1 million tons of vegetables, fruit, melons and grapes are sold to the state every year.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan Rostov and Rostov Oblast will scale great new heights. As is known, industrial production must increase by 26.2 percent over the 5 years. Production is increasing at the L.I. Brezhnev Atommash Association, which produces output of importance for the country's national economy and for the development of our foreign economic ties. Preparations are under way at the Novocherkassk electric locomotive plant for the series production of powerful new electric locomotives of a type not yet known in world practice, intended for the Baykal-Amur railroad. Particular significance is attached to increasing the output of highly productive grain-harvesting combines at the Rostselmash production association and the Taganrog combine plant.

Rostov Oblast's role in consumer goods production will also increae in the current 5-year plan period.

Much must be done by the people of Rostov to fulfill the Food Program. High targets have been set for Rostov Oblast, and it is now important for every sector to do everything possible to ensure an annual output by the end of the 5-year plan of 8.5-9 million tons of grain, about 1 million tons of sunflowers, 1.5 million tons of fruit and vegetables, 0.5 million tons of meat, 1.5 million tons of milk and all the other output specified in the plan.

Special significance is today attached to the activity of the new management organs for agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex created on the basis of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum.

The 11th 5-Year Plan targets are today being implemented under the sign of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, which outlined ways of developing the national economy in the light of the peculiarities of the prevailing situation. The Central Committee's businesslike, deeply responsible approach to the problems facing the country and the provisions formulated in the speech of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Central Committee plenum met with universal approval and support.

The CPSU Central Committee, seeking to implement the party's course of increasing the efficiency of the national economy and stepping up the intensification of production, orients communists and working people toward further increasing labor productivity, speeding up scientific and technical progress, making more rational use of resources and saving them in every possible way, and improving the quality of work. All this requires a significant improvement in the standard of organizational activity by party, soviet and economic organs, the development of the working people's initiative and the improvement of political and ideological education work.

The party stresses that the fundamental basis for our country's further progressive development if labor -- conscientious, selfless labor using initiative. Ensuring steady economic development and the growth of the people's well-being means organizing the labor process correctly, on an up-to-date scientific and technical basis, making creative use of the leading experience amassed, and working efficiently and intelligently.

M.S. Solomentsev dwelt on questions of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The Soviet Union, he stressed, firmly follows the course of consolidating international security, curtailing the arms race and lessening the threat of military-political crises and a new world war. This line is shared by our allies, the fraternal socialist countries, a fact that was vividly expressed in the course of the recent session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

The Soviet Union, while doing everything possible to uphold peace, will maintain its defense capability at the necessary level.

In conclusion the chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers once again congratulated the working people of city and oblast on the high award, wished them new successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and pinned the award to the city's banner, to applause from those present.

The meeting was addressed by B.I. Golovets, first secretary of Rostov-na-Donu CPSU Gorkom; I.A. Bondarenko, first secretary of Rostov CPSU Obkom; production frontrunners, and war and labor veterans. Expressing cordial gratitude for the high award to the city, they noted that the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state promote our motherland's further prosperity, the dynamic development of the economy and culture, the steady improvement of Soviet people's well-being and the safeguarding of world peace.

The ceremony participants adopted with enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers.

LATVIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES PROBLEMS

PM011653 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Feb 83 p 3

[Report by correspondent S. Kuznetsov: "Regaining Former Glory"]

[Text] Riga [no date given] -- Dairy livestock raising and the fattening of hogs for bacon are traditional sectors of Latvian stockraising. In terms of milk yields and weight gains for livestock that are being fattened, the republic has long held a leading place in the country. But in recent years it has lost its former glory. In the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan Latvia was responsible for a delivery shortfall to the state of 337,000 tons of milk and 64,000 tons of meat. Some people tried to attribute these arrears to poor weather conditions. But practice confirms that the bad weather primarily affects the negligent. The reasons for the lag are far more serious. They have been discussed at a Latvian CP Central Committee plenum that discussed the tasks of the republic's party organization in developing stockraising in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenums.

The keynote speaker -- A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee -- and the speakers in the debates spoke in a principled manner of the shortcomings and omissions in work. The plenum noted that the republic's Communist Party Central Committee Bureau had failed to display proper exactingness toward the party, soviet and economic organs and leaders of scientific research institutions and had a lenient attitude toward shortcomings in the activity of the party raykoms and primary party organizations.

The plenum cited the following fact. In the past 5 years the hog population has increased by 30 percent and the poultry population by 40 percent in the republic. The cattle population has also increased. But no marked advances in the gross production of stockraising output ensued. What is the matter? The answer to this question was given both in the report and in the speeches delivered by those taking part in the plenum. The reason is that the buildup of the livestock and poultry population has not been backed up by a corresponding development in the fodder base. In particular this was described very convincingly in the speech delivered by Hero of Socialist Labor R. Kavinskiy, chairman of the Krasnyy Oktyabr Kolkhoz, Preylskiy Rayon.

The speakers spoke with great concern of the fact that the grain crop yield has fallen substantially by comparison with the 10th 5-Year Plan and in some farms is fluctuating around the 10 quintals per hectare level. Stockraising's requirements for concentrated fodder produced locally are being met only 50-70 percent. With every passing year the protein deficit on the stockraising units increases and at the same time sowings of protein-rich crops are being cut back. Consider clover. In 1976 some 383,000 hectares were sown to this crop but last year the figure was only 149,000. The republic's Ministry of Agriculture and its local organs have been unable to resist these trends.

There has been an attempt to compensate for the fodder shortage by means of grain forage from state stocks. In the 10th 5-Year Plan, for instance, the use of purchased concentrates rose 60 percent. But this oversimplified approach toward the organization of milk and meat production had an adverse effect on the sector's development. In addition, this pernicious practice gave rise to parasitic tendencies among the leaders of a number of farms and even entire rayons. Instead of engaging earnestly in increasing fodder production, they drafted plaintive requests for the additional allocation of fodder from state resources. And the "winner" was usually the one who managed to take the most from the state.

The measures now elaborated for strengthening the fodder base state clearly the ways in which the lack of fodder, which frequently occurs on Latvian stockraising units, should be overcome. L. Abel, first secretary of the Rizhskiy Party Raykom, and P. Tsunskiy, first secretary of the Daugavpilsskiy Raykom, devoted their speeches to these problems.

At the same time it was noted that rich stocks of fodder do not always lead to an unfailing growth in milk and meat production. The plenum cited the following examples. On the Silayne Kolkhoz, Dobelskiy Rayon, the provision of fodder for the dairy herd has increased considerably in recent years but the livestock productivity has remained at its former level. Stuchkinskiy, Gulbenskiy, Ludzenskiy, Aluksnenskiy, Balvskiy and Yelgavskiy Rayons have begun to procure more fodder but this has not had an appreciable impact on the production of milk and meat. That is why the plenum issued a demand, the preparation of fodder for feeding is just as important as fodder production. This way of raising the question is particularly topical for Latvia. After all, only 100 of its 600 farms have fodder shops. The report recognized as correct the criticism that SELSKAYA ZHIZN leveled against the republic's zootechnical service for its inability to organize the feeding of cows in strict dependence on performance [produktivnost].

The question of consolidating executive discipline in all elements of the agroindustrial complex was raised most seriously. Back in 1977 a Latvian CP Central Committee

Specific measures were also examined for creating a network of seed growing farms. But the matter that was started was not carried through. A modern seed growing base was not created in the republic. The seeds of many crops, like the majority of mixed feed, are imported to Latvia from other republics.

The plenum assessed most exactingly the activity of the workers responsible for the state of affairs in stockraising. In particular keen criticism was leveled against K. Shpogis, the minister of agriculture; A. Upeniyek, chief of the same ministry's Main Stockraising Administration; N. Babkin, chairman of the Latvian State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; Z. Girgenson, minister of procurements; and O. Karklin, chairman of the Latvkolkhozstroy.

Many of those who spoke at the plenum, including R. Mitisa, first secretary of the Valmerskiy Party Raykom; Yu. Yura, chief of the Latvian CP Central Committee Construction Section; Ya. Brodelis, chairman of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; and others spoke of the need to resolve more thoughtfully the social problems in the Latvian countryside. After all it is precisely because of the lack of well appointed housing, cultural and consumer service and trade enterprises and the absence of proper concern that some village inhabitants leave the countryside. The republic is now short of 3,400 stockraisers, including 1,500 milkmaids.

There was a serious talk at the plenum about ways of further improving the organizational and mass political work of the party committees and primary party organizations. Serious shortcomings were also noted in the communists' work on the stockraising units. Not all of them take a vanguard role in production. At over 200 stockraising units there is not a single party member. In Kraslavskiy, Kuldigskiy, Madonskiy and Preylskiy Rayons the party stratum among the leader of stockraising complexes is small.

Opportunities now exist in the republic for rapidly rectifying matters in stockraising. Since July last year an increase in livestock productivity has been observed on the units. The certainty was expressed that this year the annual plan for the production of milk will be overfulfilled and meat production will also increase. To realize these opportunities, the plenum suggested fundamentally improving the leadership of the sector, enhancing the prestige and militancy of the primary party organizations, and directing the efforts of the party, soviet and economic organs toward the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenums.

The plenum was addressed by V.K. Onisovets, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Section.

ARMENIAN SSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEETS

GF201940 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 28 Jan 83 p 1

[Excerpts] A periodic session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held. The presidium heard an address by B.Y. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the results of the activities of the Armenian Supreme Soviet and its Presidium in 1982. The tasks of the Armenian SSR People's Deputies Council in promoting state, labor and administrative discipline were reviewed in light of the decisions of CPSU Central Committee November 1982 Plenum and the proposals and means mentioned in the speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at that plenum. The basic measures of 1983-1985 were established.

The session heard the address of I.A. Navasardyan, chairman of the Executive Committee of Sarukhan Village People's Deputies Council in Kamo Rayon, on the norms of raising personal animals by citizens who are not kolkhoz members and the work of the rural council to implement the 29 April 1981 decree of the Armenian SSR supreme Soviet Presidium; and the address of N.K. Ayvazyan, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Agricultural Commission, on the results of the revision of the previously discussed issue by the commission.

It was noted that the organization of that work by the Executive Committee of the rural council is insufficient and there is a lack of constant attention implement to the decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on 8 January 1981 and the decisions of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and Armenian SSR Council of Ministers on instituting "the fullest measures to increase the output of agricultural provisions in the citizens subsidiary farms".

The presidium approved the recommendations of the permanent commission regarding the measures to be implemented by the Sarukyan Rural Committee and its Executive Committee, which aim to activate and crystallize their work in the implementation of judicial acts, according to which the raising of animals on personal farms in Sarukyan Village and the increase of agricultural output will be achieved.

A report on the last year's results of the activities of the republic's Supreme Soviet deputies was heard. In 1982, the deputies continued to execute their duties, maintained constant contact with the electors, and carried out their various tasks for the benefit of the workers. Three united deputy days were organized and 838 deputy meetings were held. They were attended by 184,000 electors and the deputies received 7,084 citizens on various personal and public matters. The chiefs of the presidium's department addressed the meeting on their activities in 1982.

The presidium reviewed evidence of violations of discipline by certain chairmen of city and rayon people's deputies councils executive committees.

Various other issues were also reviewed according to which corresponding decrees and resolutions were adopted.

GEORGIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

19 February Session

PM020949 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Feb 83 p 1

[GRUZINFORM "Information Report on Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 12th plenum of the Georgian CP Central Committee started work 19 February. First secretaries of Georgian CP gorkoms and raykoms, secretaries of party committees with the rights of party raykoms, ministers and state committee leaders who are not members of the Georgian CP Central Committee or the Auditing Commission were invited to the plenum.

The plenum is discussing the question "Concerning the activity of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat in 1982 and tasks in further improving the style and methods of party work in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum."

The report of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau on the question under discussion was distributed well in advance to members and candidate members of the Central Committee, members of the Georgian CP Auditing Commission and all republican party committees for preliminary familiarization. In addition to this about a month ago the Georgian CP Central Committee sent all Central Committee members, party committees and republican ministries and departments a letter instructing them to submit their proposals and wishes on further improving the style and methods of party work. Many valuable, specific proposals were received and were distributed to the plenum participants in the form of special information bulletins.

The plenum was opened by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

Taking part in the debate on the agenda were T.V. Rostiashvili, lathe operator at the Dimitrov Aviation Plant in Tbilisi, Hero of Socialist Labor A.A. Kobaidze, chairman of the board of the Stalin Kolkhoz in Zemo Kedi Village, Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayon; G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; O.D. Kinkladze, Georgian SSR minister of education; G.D. Gabuniya, first secretary of the Tbilisi Georgian CP Gorkom; M.P. Apakidze, director of the Chiaturmarganets Production Association; B.V. Adleyba, first secretary of the Abkhaz Georgian CP Obkom, O.V. Movsesyan, Georgian SSR minister of meat and dairy industry; D.I. Patiashvili, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; T.Sh. Imedadze, first secretary of the Samtredskiy Georgian CP Raykom; O.Ye. Cherkeziya, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; P.G. Gilashvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; E.S. Tsiramua, tea grower at the Kalikin Kolkhoz in Khabume Village, Chkhorotskuskiy Rayon; A.N. Inauri, chairman of the Georgian SSR KGB; Z.G. Manizhashvili, chairman of the Gurdzhaanskiy Rayispolkom; G.N. Yenukidze, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; O.I. Lolashvili, Georgian SSR minister of construction materials industry; V.R. Papunidze, first secretary of the Adzhar Georgian CP Obkom; V.M. Okudzhava, dean of the Tbilisi State University; G.A. Andronikashvili, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; R.M. Georgadze, first secretary of the Rustavi Georgian CP Gorkom; Z.A. Chkheidze, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republican Gosplan; B.D. Gulua, first secretary of the Poti Georgian CP Gorkom; K.Ya. Bakradze, first secretary of the Onskiy Georgian CP Raykom; D.L. Kartvelishvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; A.V. Chanturiya, director of the Madneuli ore-enrichment combine; S.Ye. Khabeishvili, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; S.M. Suleymanov, editor of the newspaper SOVET GYURDZHUSTANY; F.S. Sanakoyev, first secretary of the South Osetian Georgian CP Obkom; N.A. Chitanava, first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; T.I. Mosashvili, chairman of the Georgian Trade Union Council; F.M. Makharadze, director of the Tbilisi branch of the Central V.I. Lenin Museum; and B.G. Lordkipanidze, second secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee.

The plenum continues its work today, 20 February.

20 February Session

PM020951 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Feb 83 p 1

[GRUZINFORM "Information Report on Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] On 20 February the 12th Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum continued its work.

The debate was resumed according to the plenum agenda "On the activity of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat in 1982 and tasks in further improving the style and methods of party work in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum." Participating in it were Hero of Socialist Labor I.V. Abashidze, academician, poet and chief editor of the Main Scientific Editorial Board of the Georgian Soviet Encycopedia, and V.I. Arabidze, smelter at the Zestafoni ferroalloys plant.

The concluding speech was delivered at the plenum by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

During the plenum every participant made specific suggestions for further improving the style and methods of party work in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at that plenum and at this meeting with Moscow machine tool builders. These suggestions, received in the process of preparing for the plenum, were reflected in its documents.

The Georgian CP Central Committee plenum, its entire course, the form of holding it, the principledness, the businesslike approach, the free exchange of opinions on very burning and vital quesions of the republic's party and economic life, the frank criticism of shortcomings, the self-criticism, the atmosphere of benevolence, and the profound interest of every participant in resolving the great and crucial tasks facing the republic were an example of a creative attitude toward the Leninist principles and norms of party life and demonstrated the unbreakable unity of the party and the people and the cohesion of communists and all Georgia's working people around their dear Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee.

The plenum considered organizational questions:

In connection with the election of Comrade I.N. Ordzhonikidze as secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, the plenum released him from his duties as candidate member of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau.

In connection with the reassignment of Comrade A.I. Zedginidze as chief of the Georgian administration of the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation the plenum released him from his duties as chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Defense Industry Section.

The plenum confirmed Comrade T.V. Lordkipanidze, who was working as deputy chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Industrial Section, as chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Defense Industry Section.

With this the Georgian CP Central Committee plenum concluded its work.

A report on the plenum will be published.

AZERBAIJAN PARTY AKTIV DISCUSSES LAW, ORDER

LD250019 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] The tasks of party, administrative, law enforcement organs and public organizations of the republic in strengthening socialist legality, law and order in the light of the demands of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Andropov's speech at it were the subject today of a meeting of the party aktiv of AZERBAIJAN.

Comrade Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and the other speakers told of the experience of this work which has been accumulated in the republic.

Particular attention was paid to measures to eliminate shortcomings in the activity of the organs of the militia, the Procurator's office and Peoples Courts.

Stress was laid on the importance of the strict observation of Soviet legislation, timely exposure and suppression of misappropriation of socialist property, malfeasance and ensuring the reliable protection of the rights and interests of Soviet citizens.

BELORUSSIA, LITHUANIA SIGN COMPETITION AGREEMENT

LD242251 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Feb 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A meeting of the republican party economic aktiv was held in Vilnius today. Tasks of the republic's party, administrative and economic organs in strengthening state and labor discipline in the light of the tasks set by the November 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee were discussed. An agreement was signed on socialist competition between the working people of the Belorussian SSR and Lithuanian SSR for 1983. Comrade Slyunkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party, and Comrade Griskevicius, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party, spoke at the signing ceremony.

SMIRNOV ADDRESSES MARITIME KRAYKOM ON IDEOLOGY

PM231725 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Enhancing the Efficiency of Ideological Work"]

[Text] Vladivostok, 12 Feb -- The course of the fulfillment of the instructions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on ideological questions were discussed yesterday by a Maritime Kraykom plenum.

The keynote speaker, V.P. Lomakin, first secretary of the CPSU Kraykom, and the speakers noted that since the publication of the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work" the kray party organization has done a great deal to improve ideological work and ensure the close union of organizational, educational and economic activity. The selection and placement of ideological cadres have improved.

Great attention is paid to the formation of political awareness and Soviet patriotism in working people. Ideological and political educational work greatly promotes the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges.

Those taking part in the plenum pointed to the need for the further improvement of all ideological educational work in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the speech delivered at it by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov. This activity is designed to promote by every means the heightened activity of the working people in the struggle for the fulfillment of the plans for 1983 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The speakers noted the substantial shortcomings in ideological work that is not always aimed at achieving specific results in the economy, social development, and people's education. A number of industrial and agricultural enterprises are failing to cope with the targets for labor productivity growth and are allowing unproductive expenditure of funds, materials and electricity.

The organizational and ideological educational work of some party committees lacks specificity and efficiency. The experience of the best primary organizations is not introduced extensively enough. A lot of time is spent on preparing various inquiries, conferences and sessions, which prevents party cadres from engaging in lively organizational and educational work.

The attention of the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs has drawn to the fact that effective use is still not being made everywhere of measures of educational and administrative influence on violators of labor discipline, educational work at people's places of residence and in workers' and students' hostels is not being performed vigorously enough. The need was stressed for the further imporvement of ideological educational work among seamen, fishermen, and rural workers.

The plenum outlined specific measures for the further improvement of ideological and political educational work ensuring the elimination of shortcomings and ways of enhancing the working people's activeness in the struggle to fulfill state plans and socialist pledges.

The plenum was addressed by G.L. Smirnov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section.

MARI ASSR MINISTER SENTENCED IN THEFT CASE

PM271539 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Feb 83 p 4

[M. Mironov report under rubric "From the Courtroom": "Souvenirs for the Boss"]

[Text] A. Novoselova, director of the Onar hotel association in the city of Yoshkar-Ola; chief accountant M. Kurysheva; senior accountant Ye. Kryukova; linen-keeper F. Strelkova and senior chambermaids A. Tolmacheva and G. Tikhonova regarded Yu. Piskarev, Mari ASSR minister of housing and municipal services, as their friend and protector.

The hotel employees would periodically send souvenirs to their distinguished friend. They once sent Piskarev an 8-meter-long shag-pile carpet via the minister's personal chauffeur. On another occasion Novoselova and Tolmacheva sent 10 terry towels.

"Don't be squeamish, Yuriy Konstantinovich, accept our humble gift."

The minister was not squeamish, despite knowing full well that he was being "given" property stolen from hotels. He also took 15 sheets, 10 quilt covers, 15 pillowcases, four blankets, 6 meters of cloth -- from which blinds were made for the minister's apartment, 6 meters of Kalinka brocade -- which went to make covers for his personal automobile, and more besides.

The minister readily accepted gifts, reckoning that his obliging subordinates would be able to safely cover up the shortfall in a big hotel.

Trusting that he would protect them from overcurious inspectors, the minister's subordinates thieved on a grand scale. Covering up their theft of valuable goods, they juggled the books and replaced what they had appropriated with old and useless things which were written off and destroyed.

They plundered without inhibition. From the Gossnab stores, for example, they obtained carpeting. By prior arrangement with the director, Novoselova, chief accountant Kurysheva sold employees of this state committee 36.81 meters of carpeting. The director and chief accountant split the R1,041 payoff.

Precisely R781.96 were put at the disposal of Kryukova, chairman of the trade union committee, for obtaining competition winners' prizes. Seven of these however -- tablecloths and crystal wine glasses -- were presented by association director Novoselova to outsiders, including P. Shabdarova, deputy minister of housing and municipal services.

Abusing their official positions, Novoselova and her confederates stole R15,653 worth of state property, Kurysheva R15,250 worth and Piskarev was an accomplice to R1,463 worth of theft.

The Mari ASSR Supreme Court penal division sentenced A. Novoselova to eight years imprisonment and M. Kurysheva to six years imprisonment. Other accomplices in the crimes were also convicted. In particular, Yu. Piskarev was sentenced to a year of corrective labor with 20 percent of his salary being retained by the state and was barred from holding any office involving the performance of administrative and economic functions for a 5-year period.

Obliged to relinquish his post as minister, he is now a senior engineer in a transport administration, has been expelled from the CPSU and is obliged by court decree to repay the material loss and court costs.

INFORMATION REPORT ON 11 FEB KOMSOMOL PLENUM

PM241201 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 83 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Fourth Komsomol Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Fourth Komsomol Central Committee Plenum was held in Moscow 11 February 1983 and discussed the following questions:

1. Komsomol organizations' work in further consolidating labor discipline and intensifying the communist education of young people;

2. An organizational question.

V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, delivered a report "On Komsomol Organizations' Work in Further Consolidating Labor Discipline and Intensifying the Communist Education of Young People."

The following took part in the discussion on the report: A.A. Brandukov, leader of a Komsomol youth team of fitters at Leningrad's A.A. Zhdanov Izhorskiy Zavod Production Association; A.G. Bortsov, first secretary of the Moscow Komsomol Gorkom; A.N. Chaplynskikh, machine operator at the S.M. Kirov Kolkhoz in Krasnodar Kray; A.I. Kornivenko, first secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee; T.S. Yudina, senior salesclerk at Penza's Childrens Goods Trade Association; Yu.V. Starikov, first secretary of the Chelyabinsk Komsomol Obkom; A.A. Potekhin, assemblyline worker at the "Katekenerg-Opromstroy" Association in Krasnoyarsk Kray; D.G. Ostroushko, first secretary of the Moscow Komsomol Obkom; Sh.M. Sultanov, first secretary of the Tajik Komsomol Central Committee; S.P. Chunayev, dock machine operator at the Vladivostok commercial seaport; V.A. Turyan, first secretary of the Armenian Komsomol Central Committee; G.A. Ledovskikh, foreman in charge of mechanized milking at the Zarya Kommunizma Kolkhoz in Omsk Oblast; and G.N. Seleznev, chief editor of the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee addressed the plenum.

The plenum adopted a corresponding resolution on the question under discussion.

The plenum examined an organizational question. The plenum released D.N. Filippov from his duties as Komsomol Central Committee secretary and Bureau member in connection with his election as first secretary of Leningrad's Smolninskiy CPSU Raykom. D.N. Filippov has been awarded the Komsomol insignia of honor for his great work in the communist education of young people.

I.N. Ordzhonikidze, who previously worked as first secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee, was elected Komsomol Central Committee secretary and Bureau member.

Officials of the CPSU Central Committee, ministries and departments and also first secretaries of Komsomol obkoms and assistant chiefs of the political directorates of the branches of the USSR Armed Forces, military districts, fleets and groups of forces in charge of Komsomol work who do not belong to Komsomol central organs, Komsomol activists and press, television and radio workers participated in the Fourth Komsomol Central Committee Plenum's work.

LENINGRAD NAMES CITY SQUARE IN HONOR OF BREZHNEV

PM251355 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 83 p 1

[LENTASS report: "In Memory of L.I. Brezhnev"]

[Text] One of the squares in Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon will henceforth bear the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. It has been named in honor of the outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet State, of the international communist and workers' movement in accordance with a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the perpetuation of his memory. Renovation work of the square is continuing and new construction is being carried out.

Here, at the intersection of Sredneokhtinskiy and Bolsheokhtinskiy Avenues and of Yakornaya and Magnitogorskaya Streets, a meeting was held on 16 February.

It was opened by U.F. Solovyev, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom.

The USSR national anthem sounds majestically. The cover falls from the memorial plaque that bears the words: "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev Square."

Those who spoke at the meeting -- Hero of Socialist Labor I.Ya. Prokofyev, rolling-press operator at the Kirovskiy Zavod Association and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor N.M. Markov, honored RSFSR scientific and technical figure, general director of the I.I. Oolzunov science and production association for research and design of power equipment; and Ye.V. Rozhkov, design engineer at the Burevestnik science and production association and deputy secretary of the Komsomol committee -- stressed that an important period in the history of the CPSU and of our country is linked with the activity of Leonid Ilich. Under his leadership and with his direct participation, our party's policy, which is imbued with constant concern for the working man, for boosting the people's well-being and for peace on earth, was elaborated and was consistently implemented. The continuity and consistency of the CPSU's course and the Soviet land's firm desire to steadily advance along the Leninist path was cogently demonstrated by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum. Wholly approving its decisions and the propositions and conclusions contained in the plenum speech of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Leningraders will spare neither efforts nor energy to implement the historic plans of the 26th CPSU Congress and will increase their own contribution to implementing the tasks which face the country.

The meeting participants laid flowers at the memorial plaque.

At the meeting were V.G. Zakharaov, secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom, A.M. Fateyev, secretary of Leningrad Gorkom, and K.I. Labetskiy, first deputy chairman of Leningrad Oblispolkom.

TRANSCAUCASIAN RAILROAD PROJECT 'DRAWN UP'

LD030945 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Tbilisi March 3 TASS -- A project has been drawn up for the construction of a Transcaucasian railway line to run across the Caucasian Ridge. The more than 1,000 kilometres railway will shorten the way from Georgia and other Soviet Transcaucasian republics to the Russian Federation.

The idea to build a straight railway line across the Caucasus was conceived a long time ago. It is noteworthy that more than a century ago one of its projects was proposed by famous French engineer Eiffel. But it was impossible to implement the project at that time.

In some sections the railway main will rise to a height of up to 2,400 metres in the mountains. The project provides for building 60 tunnels, bridges and viaducts in the mountains, among them a several kilometre-long tunnel. The volume of rock excavation work in construction across the main Caucasian Ridge is expected to be 22 million cubic metres.

The railway line to run at such a high altitude will be 180 kilometres long. It will not only shorten the way from the Transcaucasus to Russia. but take on a part of the load from the railway lines running along the sea and ensure a tremendous economic effect in the carriage of economic cargoes.

SHCHERBITSKIY ON UKRAINIAN ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD200642 Kiev in Ukrainian to Europe 1800 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Today's issue of the RADYANSKA UKRAINA carries an article by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. It says in part that over the last 2 years the republic's national income has increased by 6.3 percent and amounted in 1982 to almost R86 billion. A number of powerful enterprises were made operational as well as new sections of the Kiev metro, animal complexes and other objects. The plan for housing construction was overfulfilled.

The last 2 years were unfavorable for agriculture weather-wise. But in the republic as a whole, as compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan period, the annual average procurement of grain, potato, fruits, grapes and eggs has increased.

The social 5-year program is also being implemented, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy writes. The pay of workers and employees in the Ukraine has increased over the last 2 years by 4.7 percent and the income of farmers has also gone up.

The republic's social and economic development plan for 1983 envisages further acceleration of the development rate of economy and a higher standard of living. It is planned to increase the production of consumer goods and real per capita income by 3 percent.

RSFSR AGRONOMIST ON FINANCIAL AUTONOMY BENEFITS

LD060339 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1520 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Commentary by RSFSR Agronomist Yuriy Platonovich Kovyryalov titled "Financial Autonomy and Economy"]

[Text] One now hears more and more often the weighty words: The economy ought to be economical, Life itself presents this very economy in all its magnitude. As the saying goes, a penny saved is a penny earned [russ Sberezhesh, kak naidesh].

One can judge the scale of economy by an example such as this: In Rakitnyanskiy Rayon Selkhoztekhnika, Belgorod Oblast, it has recently been possible to switch from overconsumption of fuel to fuel economy. Sources of losses, such as defective capacities of refuelling pumps and other equipment have been firmly eliminated. Collection of spent oils has been organized. Fuel and lubrication material is distributed strictly in accordance with the extent of the work being carried out. The drivers themselves take an interest in thrifty consumption of fuel and oils; every quarter they are given a bonus for the fuel saved, while the cost of overconsumption is demanded. So you earn in accordance with the way you work.

The introduction of financial autonomy has yielded 13,000 [presumably rubles] annually in savings of gasoline and diesel fuel. Workers in the parts department have made a large contribution to the general savings. Last year, parts worth about 200,000 were repaired and manufactured.

Financial autonomy is becoming the mirror of labor quality.

High-quality productive labor, initiative and economic resourcefulness is given a stimulus, while bad work, idleness, lack of responsibility are in the most direct way possible reflected in the material compensation and the moral authority of workers. It is just such a situation which distinguishes collectives which have mastered front-ranking methods of organization of production, and the results speak for themselves.

For instance, in the (Kalinin Trudovik) collective farm, high and stable harvests of all agricultural crops are obtained. Each hectare of land is used efficiently and effectively. Financial autonomy helped this. Here, one ruble invested in potato growing yields over two rubles profit. Whereas before, this collective farm constantly suffered losses in this area. With the introduction of financial autonomy, people started to compare expenditure and income and to observe strictly the requirement of increasing product quality. And high quality is advantageous to both the state and the farm and each worker.

RSFSR TO BE ASSESSED FOR WATER OVERCONSUMPTION

PM071209 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Mar 83 First Edition

[Unattributed report: "New Rate"]

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers has resolved that all enterprises and organizations requiring additional drinking water supply, above their prescribed quotas, in the cities and other population centers of the Altay, Kranodar and Maritime Krays and the Volgograd, Irkutsk, Novosibirsk, Rostov, Sverdlovsk and Chelyabinsk Oblasts will pay for it at five times the fixed rates. The resolution will come into force from 1 April 1983.

'SHORTCOMINGS' IN PLANT PROTECTION MEASURES NOTED

PM071431 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Feb 83 p 1

[Correspondent A. Trubnikov article: "Elemental Factor...?"]

[Text] Belgorod and Kursk Oblasts -- No, this factor was not the chief reason why large areas of grain crops in the Central Chernozem Zone were affected by smut last year. Its massive spread was promoted to some extent by the prevailing weather conditions. However, the elemental factor merely exposed serious shortcomings in the implementation of plant protection measures. These mistakes must not be repeated when preparing for the upcoming spring sowing.

On farms in Kursk Oblast's Kastorenskiy, Kurskiy, Zolotukhinskiy and certain other rayons the incidence of smut in grain was greatly in excess of admissible norms. And this was only to be expected, taking into account the unsatisfactory preventive measures against plant diseases. On the Zhdanov Kolkhoz in Kastorenskiy Rayon, for example, a large part of the fields was sown with undressed seeds, the crop rotation was violated, and certification [aprobatsiya] was not carried out to a high standard. The same was characteristic of many Belgorod Oblast Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes.

The guilty people have been punished, and ways defined to instill order in such an important matter. And this is already yielding positive results in preparing for this season of field work. By the beginning of the third 10-day period in February. Kursk Oblast seed growers had treated approximately 800,000 quintals of spring grain crop seeds with pesticides -- more than three times as many as last year. Their neighbors in Belgorod Oblast are completing this work. As a check has shown, the quality of dressing is higher this year as well. Special links headed by agronomist-seed growers have been set up everywhere. Taking the hard working conditions into account, many farms are carrying out dressing in two shifts, each of which lasts 5 hours. Seed growers are being helped by workers of the Selkhoztekhnika, the Selkhozkhimiya and other partners in the agro-industrial complex.

And yet, it is still too soon to speak of total well-being, for many farms are still a long way from completing seed dressing. In Kursk Oblast's Ponyrovskiy Rayon not even one-tenth of the seeds have yet been treated with granosan. Work is proceeding only slowy in the seed storehouses in Kastorenskiy and Manturovskiy rayons. The reason for the laggardness is the inadequate attention from the agronomic service. M.A. Saprykin, chief agronomist on the Aleksandrovskiy Sovkhoz, for example, has not seen to the proper organization of labor in links and monitors their work poorly. And, as a check testifies, the pesticide expenditure norm is not even observed there. There is a similar situation on the I Marta Kolkhoz in Cheremisinovskiy Rayon -- in two of the three samples checked the pesticide norm was too low. On a number of Rayons, chemical dressing is being postponed because a proportion of the seeds has increased moisture content and low germinating capacity, and their treatment [podrabotka] or replacement by quality-standardized seeds is being delayed.

In both oblasts all the conditions exist for completing dressing soon. Agronomists of the rayon agroindustrial associations must step up monitoring of the work of seed growers and actively assist them. This will be the first step on the way to resolving the problem of combating smut and other diseases of grain crops.

"Smut causes the greatest damage to winter crops," V.Ya. Lazarev, deputy chief of the Belgorod Oblast agricultural administration, said. "Whereas the seeds of spring crops can be dressed over several months, the seed grain of winter crops, given the absence of carryover stocks, has to be treated in a matter of days. And we cannot manage here without strengthening the material and technical base and maximally mobilizing all resources and potential."

Approximately half the farms are now content with primitive, home-produced devices.

Water is poured into an ordinary barrel, granosan is added, and a worker stirs the solution with a stick. It passes through a faucet onto a grain loader, where it is mixed with the grain. Under such conditions it is not easy to determine the optimum dose of pesticides. If the worker stops stirring, the toxic chemical is precipitated to the bottom, and the technology is severely violated. And what about the protection of workers against harmful substances?!

The PS-10 and Mobitoks machines ensure the high quality of dressing and safer working conditions. But the orders for their delivery are being met by only one-fourth. Moreover, full use is not even being made of the equipment which is available. In Kursk Oblast 42 PS-10's are defective, and many of them are standing idle for technical reasons. The majority of rayon Selkhoztekhnika associations failed to fulfill their decisions to give assistance to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in repairing and maintaining these machines.

Chemical industry workers are in debt to seed growers. There are not enough pesticides for dressing wheat and barley against loose smut, or enough of certain other preparations. Hardly any stickers recommended by the GOST [All-Union State Standard] are delivered. Syrup, skim milk, high-grade flour and other components have to be used. But, first, this reduces the fodder resources and, second, it lowers the effectiveness of the dressing. Perhaps it makes sense to heed the opinion of farmers who propose organizing the industrial production of ready solutions for seed dressing at bases of the rayon Selkhozkhimiya associations.

It is time to think of delivering to the countryside more sophisticated and convenient respirators and other means of protecting people. It is difficult working in the present equipment, particularly in hot weather and in frost.

Of course, you cannot solve all problems in a year; it will take time. But it is important now to commission internal reserves, to complete the repair of existing machines more quickly and to ensure their high productive working.

A resolute battle must be waged against smut diseases, for they cause tremendous damage. Because of contamination by them last year, part of the wheat was not used for food. This cannot be permitted this year.

SOKOLOV BOOK ON 'LENINIST' WORK STYLE REVIEWED

PM271859 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Feb 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed Review of Book by S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy minister of defense: "Mastering a Leninist Style"]

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Defense Military Publishing House has published a book by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy minister of defense, entitled "A Leninist Style in Military Cadres' Work" [Leninskiy Stil V Rabote Voyennykh Kadrov] in the serives "Implementing the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions." On the basis of the 26th CPSU Congress materials the book identifies and concretizes the demands placed on military cadres; the main avenues and ways of mastering a Leninist style in officers' work as prerequisites for improving troop command, ensuring success in activity to train and educate Soviet servicemen and further enhancing the USSR Armed Forces' combat readiness.

The molding of our cadres' work style, the book points out, it inseparably linked with the name of V.I. Lenin, the Communist Party's founder and leader. In accordance with Lenin's behests, the party pays constant heed to the training of army and navy command, political and technical cadres boundlessly devoted to the cause of communism. It regards it as essential to ensure that officers persistently strive to master Marxist-Leninist theory, have advanced military-technical and vocational training and are equal to the increasing demands of modern military theory and practice.

Questions relating to the further improvement of cadres' work style were the focus of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum's attention, the book states. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that the current placement of cadres, so as to ensure that in key areas there are politically mature, able and resourceful people with organizational skills and a sense of the new -- without which modern production cannot be successfully managed -- is one of the most improtant prerequisites for successfully solving major and largely new tasks in the sphere of economic and social progress.

The chapters "The 26th CPSU Congress on Cadres' Leninist Work Style," "Improving the Style of Leadership fo Subunits, Units and Ships" and "Enhancing the Combat Readiness of Troops and Naval Froces is Officers' Main Task" identify the characteristic features of a Leninist work style and way of mastering modern leadership methods, making such leadership more efficient and intensifying the combat training process.

A Leninist work style, the book states in conclusion, is the party's precious asset which has as been repeatedly verified by life and the practical experience of building a new society and organizing its armed defense. It ensures officer cadres success in resolving the tasks facing subunits, units and ships.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS ARMY ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD031000 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1505 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Summary] A solemn meeting devoted to the 65th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy was held in Alma-Ata today. Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and a number of other party and government officials were elected to the presidium of the meeting.

Koychumanov, chairman of the Alma-Ata city executive committee, opened the meeting.

The report was delivered by Colonel General Yazov, commander of the Central Asian Military District. The meeting was followed by a concert.